

PATRIOTIC ACTIVITIES OCCUPYING WOMEN

National Association Members Aid Government in Financial Census Taking and Thrift Proposition

Never was there a time when women of all classes were so universally engaged in active work of a patriotic character. Following the example set by the officers and members of the Executive board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, thrift plans are being advocated by many women's organizations along innumerable lines, as well as the conservation of the food supply. The very latest effort put forth by Washington women to "do their bit," is the formation of a nation wide organization which will make a great publicity campaign to "boost" the first "Liberty Loan." Secretary McAdoo has publicly stated that the government proposes to have the bonds issued in small denominations, so that it may be a popular and patriotic exposition of the willingness of American men and women to aid their country in its time of need. Among the prominent women who will sit prominently in Washington as the central committee it is said will be several prominent suffragists. Subcommittees are planned for every State and county in the Union. The purpose of the women's new society will be not only to expedite the sale of the Liberty Loan but systematically to induce every woman to unite, in urging sweethearts, husbands, fathers, brothers and friends not only to buy bonds, but to "do their bit" financially.

Aid Census
The government data secured by the house to house canvass of clerks detailed by the Department of Labor to secure facts regarding the expenditures in homes where the head of the house received less than \$1800 per annum in Washington has been completed. One of the most successful census takers was Miss Ethel M. Smith the prominent suffragist who has but recently forsaken Uncle Sam's work to devote her entire energies to suffrage. Miss Smith is now Executive Secretary of the N. A. W. S. Association, with her office at 1626 Rhode Island Avenue, National headquarters.

The facts and figures secured some weeks ago by Miss Smith and her conferees are now being tabulated, and will be utilized by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the study of food consumption, and particularly for an investigation of the waste in Washington households. In this connection the statement of Secretary of War Baker at the time of the N. A. W. S. A. mass meeting held in Columbia Theater, will be remembered. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and other noted suffragists then gave public expression to the desire of suffragists of the National association to serve their country.

Secretary Baker said: "If the women of the United States could be taught to eliminate waste, the

FRANCHISE BILL INTRODUCED IN ENGLISH COMMONS

LONDON, Eng.—The House of Commons witnessed the introduction of the franchise reform bill by Walter H. Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, on May 15, says a dispatch to the New York Tribune.

Embodying the recommendations of the Speakers' Electoral Reform Conference, the bill provides for the enfranchisement of women 30 years of age and over. The passage of the bill now rests entirely with the two Houses of Parliament.

Speaking as chairman of the Imperial War Conference, Mr. Long urged that the electoral problems be disposed of at the earliest possible moment, in order that no domestic questions should vex the nation during the war.

Mr. Long explained that the government adhered rigidly to the recommendations of the conference, and would do its best to bring about the adoption of the equal franchise reform. The entire question of ballot reform and proportional representation, he said, would be left finally to the House. The bill simplifies the qualifications for men. Provision is made to give the vote to soldiers, sailors and absentees, and all elections are to be held on the same day. The speaker will be chairman of the boundary commission for the redistribution of seats.

KANSAS TO PRODUCE BIG CROP

More Than 4000 Farm Tractors Work Day and Night to Plow Huge Area

VAST HARVEST PLANNED

The woman suffrage State of Kansas is setting the pace for the whole country in practical work to increase the food supply. The plans were made by men and women in consultation together, and this may account in part for the promptness and efficiency.

In view of the war situation, Kansas is preparing for the largest production of corn and grain sorghums the State has ever known. During the last week in April the operation of over 4000 tractors day and night in the preparation for spring crops was begun. Hundreds of motor cars were dismantled of their lighting equipment for the use of the tractor operators, so that not a minute should be lost in the operation of these machines. Only through this means could the vast acreage of soil be plowed, harrowed and planted within the season.

The Governor called 50 men and women to Topeka April 17 as the Council of Defense, under the Government council. These men and women came from every walk of life. They saw the need of organization, and went out after making their plans. Within three days a county chairman had been named in every county, and in less than a week they had named their local committees, one member for each township, and these committees were reporting their needs.

The township men visited every farmer within their jurisdiction. They inquired as to the number of tractors in each township, the amount of available acreage, the amount of seed on hand, the labor available, the farm equipment and the financial condition of each man. These reports went direct to the county chairman, who laid them before the bankers of the county, and then forwarded them to the Council of Defense. The council has at work arranging the distribution of the labor available, the tractors and the farm equipment and seed throughout the State. Wherever there is a surplus it is moved to a township where there is a scarcity, not in a haphazard fashion, but by specific direction of the council.

The local banks have all responded to the call for help, and every worthy farmer has been assured of whatever financial help he needs now to buy seed and equipment and may need later for labor in cultivating his crops.

Did someone say once, in the far past, that equal suffrage would ruin business?

WOMEN'S VOTES
OUTNUMBER MEN'S
Mrs. Stuart Rice of Tacoma, Wash., gives the following account of the interest shown by women in elections:

"In a special election held in this county on January 6 last, in the precinct where the writer is a voter, there were cast 252 votes out of a registration of 268; of the 252 votes, 122 were cast by women and 119 by men. Of the 16 absent voters, but five were women. This was an election involving a bond issue of \$2,000,000 to purchase 70,000 acres of land in the county and donate it to the government of the United States for a military post and training ground.

"The vote in this district would indicate that women are just as much interested in all civic matters as the men are, and I think just as intelligently."

This testimony is supported by that of County Clerk of Okanogan County, Washington, who writes:

"In this county there are few women who do not vote; in fact, I feel safe in saying a greater number of women vote than men, that is, in proportion to their numbers. This is an agricultural community, and there are no large cities. The women are well informed on all political subjects, and their vote has to be reckoned with. So far no political machine has been able to influence their vote."

SPECIAL POLICEWOMEN
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mrs. Leo P. F. Wanner, a member of the Meadow Brook colony and a breeder of dogs, has been appointed special policeman by Chief of Police Vanderwater, of Hempstead. With her trained police dogs she recently ran down a gang of burglars at Bay Shore.

Housewives, Attention!

BOSTON, Mass.—The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association has issued the following timely advice:

GARBAGE PAIL—PUT IN
Egg shells—after being used to clear coffee.
Potato skins—after having been cooked on the potato.
Banana skins—if there are no tan shoes to be cleaned.
Bones—after having been boiled in soup kettle.
Coffee grounds—if there is no garden where they can be used for fertilizer, or if they are not desired as filling for cushions.
Tea leaves—after every meal.
Orange skins—unless used as source of jellymaking material to be added to hubarb or strawberry juice.
Asparagus ends—after being cooked and drained for soup.
Spinach—decayed leaves and dirty ends of roots.

GARBAGE PAIL—KEEP OUT

Bread—Slices may be used for toast, moistened with hot salt water. Crusts and pieces may be dried and crushed for use on scalloped dishes. Mixture of different kinds of breads and muffins may be crushed and used like ready-to-eat cereal. Pieces may be softened in water or milk and used in brown bread, griddle cakes and muffins and for stuffing.
Fat of all kinds—May be melted and strained, some used in place of lard and butter. Any fat too hard, too strong, in flavor or too old may be used in soap.
Table waste—Each member of the family should be trained to take on his plate only as much as he will eat.
Cooked eggs—Scrambled, omelets, etc., may be used in garnishing salads, in hash, soups, etc.
Macaroni and cheese, tomato sauce, etc., as stuffing for peppers, tomatoes, etc.
Cooked cereal—May be reheated, may be fried and served with syrup, may be used in muffins, bread, griddle cakes, puddings.
Meat—May be served cold, reheated in gravy, chopped and served on toast, chopped and mixed with potatoes, or bread, for hash.
Soup meat—Only about 1-20 of the nourishment in meat is drawn out in making soup. The flavor is also drawn out, but if more flavor can be added to the meat it can be used in a meat pie, stew, hash, mince meat, etc.
Table waste—Only as much should be prepared as will be eaten.
Vegetables, and water in which they have been cooked—Vegetables may be used for salad and for soup. Water may be thickened, milk and seasonings added, and used for soup. Vegetable water may also be used to make gravy for roast meat and used instead of plain water in cooking meat for stew.
Stale cake—May be steamed and served with a sauce, as pudding.

EXPLAINS INDIANA LAW IN DETAIL

Director of State Bureau Pennsylvania Bill Applies Believes Suffrage Grant Is Legal

By JOHN A. LAPP
"Indiana is almost in the complete suffrage category. Women may not vote for governor or members of the General Assembly, but they may vote to nominate candidates. They may not vote for certain county officers, but they may vote to nominate them. The total may be said to be better than 50 per cent of full suffrage."

It is frequently asked why in this grant of suffrage to women they were not given the right to vote for senators and representatives to Congress. The answer is simply that there is a provision in the United States Constitution—the supreme law—which says both in the case of representatives and senators that the "electors in each State shall have the qualifications, requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures." In Indiana only men may vote for members of the State House of Representatives, which is the more numerous branch of the Legislature, hence only men may vote for members of the National House and Senate. Only a constitutional change would permit women to vote for senators and representatives in Congress. When Indiana grants this right the United States Constitution automatically permits it.

Women to Vote on Constitution
"Thus out of the restrictions of the State and Federal Constitutions has come a suffrage act in Indiana which if upheld by the courts will give not only nearly complete suffrage to women."

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Prohibitionists Rely On Miss Rankin

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Jeanette Rankin has been tentatively selected by the Prohibition group to make the first move toward passing through the House the Cullen amendment to the Espionage Bill.

The amendment prohibits the use of grain for manufacturing liquors during the war; and if the plan is followed out, Miss Rankin will offer the motion to instruct the House conference to accept the amendment.

COLLEGIATE BRANCH ENDORSES CAUSE

Members of the Rochester Branch of the Collegiate Alumnae have endorsed the equal suffrage resolution that was passed at the A. C. A. conference held last August in San Francisco. Postcards on which the resolution was printed were sent to all members of the Rochester Branch. Miss Adelaide Bowen, secretary, announced that the vote thus taken was 161 to 33.

The members also adopted a resolution pledging themselves to the effort to keep down the flood of hatred that always comes with war.

WOMAN IS GIVEN HIGH OFFICE

Mrs. Axtell Known for Work on Washington State Commission

IS FORMER LEGISLATOR

Mrs. Frances C. Axtell, who has just been made a director in the Suffrage Federation, has recently been appointed by President Wilson as one of the three commissioners to administer the Federal Employees' Compensation Law passed by Congress last September. Her appointment comes as the climax of a long record of work "back home"—which means Bellingham, the town she has so materially assisted in locating upon the map of Washington. This State was the scene of her labors for twenty-four years, in the line of better laws, social and industrial uplift work, and better conditions for humanity generally—and yet her duties as mother and home maker were never neglected.

While a member of the Washington State Commission, she helped fix the minimum wage for women and apprentices and worked on other similar commissions and committees of the Legislature; and last fall she ran for Congress from her district in the Progressive ticket, and was also nominated by the Democrats, and while not elected, she achieved the remarkable result of being defeated by less than 2000 votes in a district nominally giving a Republican plurality of nearly 10,000.

Her work in her home town was recognized by the voters in her district in sending her to the State Legislature for the 1913 session, where she made a brilliant record for obtaining laws that benefited the people rather than the special interests, to which she is an uncompromising foe; and she has to her credit a hostile element of which any worker for the public good may justly be proud. When appointed to the Federal Commission, Mrs. Axtell, with her characteristic wit, declared that there were two classes of persons in her State, who were deeply interested in her appointment: those who were glad that she received the appointment but sorry she had to leave; and those who were sorry she was appointed but exceedingly glad she had to leave the State.

She is a brilliant, forceful speaker, and she was known at home as the busiest woman in the State. The Oregon Sunday Journal of January 28, in announcing her appointment, declared that "such recognition for a woman never before was given in this country."

JERSEY CLUBWOMEN ENDORSE SUFFRAGE

Delegates Elect a President Committed to Equal Rights—Memorialize Munition Makers Not to Overwork Employees in War Rush

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Equal suffrage for women was overwhelmingly endorsed by the New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs in its spring convention here May 5. Sentiment for suffrage increased steadily from the very first session, culminating in the election of Mrs. J. H. Schermerhorn as president. She had the backing of the franchise workers when she entered the lists.

The women declared for suffrage by the majority of 282 to 46. The announcement of these figures was received without demonstration. The convention reiterated the patriotism of Jersey clubwomen in another ringing resolution and memorialized munition manufacturers in New Jersey not to work their employees to death in the rush to fill government orders.

The new officers are as follows: President, Mrs. J. R. Schermerhorn, East Orange; Vice-President-at-Large, Mrs. C. F. Dewey, Hackensack; Mrs. William G. Watters, of Bayonne; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Frank Bailey, Leona; Recording Secretary, Mrs. William G. Moore, Haddonfield; Treasurer, Miss Julia Ward Healey, Newark; State Secretary to General Federation, Mrs. C. W. Stockton, Ridgewood, retiring president.

RAISE BELGIAN FUND

In less than a week the women of the small mining camp at Ray, Ariz., raised over \$1000 for the Belgian Relief Fund. The greater part of the sum was netted from sport events, in addition to the receipts from baseball games, the women sold flowers and Belgian flags to the baseball fans.



MRS. FRANCES C. AXTELL

KEEP CHILDREN IN THE SCHOOLS

Miss Rankin Tells of English Mothers' Mistake in Putting Children in Fields

WASHINGTON, D. C.—No matter what sacrifices the men and women have to make because of the war with Germany, the children of this nation must not be sacrificed, but should receive their education just as in peace times. Thus spoke Miss Jeanette Rankin of Montana, in an address at the dedicatory exercises of the Powell School in this city, Friday, May 11.

The congresswoman told how children had been taken from school in England at the outset of the war, so that they might go into industrial fields. Later, she said, the mothers found that a mistake had been made.

Miss Rankin urged that the women should have a part in the formation of school policies; that they should have something to say about what their children should be taught. She also paid tribute to fatherhood, saying:

"Today we see the father toiling in order that he may give his children better opportunities." She said it is woman's work to care for children, and that it was not fair of the woman to ask the man to do his work and care for the children, too.

THE "SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITALS" DOING A GREAT WORK IN FRANCE

By RUTH HARRL
Special Correspondent in France for the Woman's Journal

So much has been written during these last three years of the share women have taken in the burden of carrying on the great war, that perhaps the subject has become a trifle passé; but in this article I would like to speak of the wonderful work being done by the "Scottish Women's Hospitals."

In the early days of the war a hospital unit was organized by some suffragists in England and sent to France to do service with the French army. During those first agonizing days of retreat, when the sanitary organizations were still incomplete, this little pioneer hospital, manned by women, did wonderful work. This was the beginning of the present five complete hospitals which go under the title of the "Scottish Women's Hospitals."

The first unit has now become a base hospital and is continuing its wonderful work in an ancient abbey at Royaumont, not far from Paris. Not long ago I met a French soldier on convalescent leave and he eagerly related to me how he had been in a hospital entirely run by women and of the wonderful work they had done. It was the Scottish hospital at Royaumont.

The work of the Scottish women has kept pace with the needs of the armies. There are at the present time two hospitals in France, one in Roumania, which made the retreat with the Rumanian army, and two in the Balkans. It is of the two in the Balkans of which I wish to speak in this article.

One of these two units is a base hospital at Salonica of about 250 beds. It was originally equipped for a mobile unit and before being sent to the Orient, did good work near Troyes in the Champagne district. The other is a mobile field unit of 170 beds, situated at Ostrovo, with an advanced dressing station near Vodena, where they receive the men direct from

PROFESSOR RAPS LAX N. Y. BILLS

Columbia Teacher Deplores Letting Down Compulsory Education Requirements in War Time

IS ILL-TIMED, HE SAYS

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.—Professor John Dewey of the philosophy department at Columbia University, believes Senator Elar R. Brown's bills, recently put through the New York Senate, ill-timed and ill-advised. These bills empower the Governor to relax, in war emergencies, the laws protecting labor and permitting the Commissioner of Education to suspend the compulsory education law in cases where children may desire to work on farms. The professor says:

"One of the most unfortunate consequences of war is its tendency to let down standards which have been worked out with great effort in times of peace."

"The bill to relax educational standards is especially ill-timed. In every war country, juvenile crime has increased by leaps and bounds. Educational standards should be most jealously maintained in war time; the schools should be the last, not the first thing to suffer."

An assistant professor of sociology, A. A. Tenney, feels much the same way. He remarks:

"To relax the provisions of the Compulsory Education law, or to repeal labor legislation originally enacted to safeguard health, until every sort of luxury and waste has first been eliminated, would be shortsighted. Not until adults of both sexes have been able to practice the strictest economy and the denial of many 'extras,' set until then should law-makers impose longer hours of labor on women or prevent girls and boys from learning the things necessary for their efficiency."

At the base hospital at Salonica, the ambulance work is done by motors from the French government, but at Ostrovo all the transporting of the wounded is done by ambulances driven by the women, the cars loading up at the dressing station. The drivers have often been under fire and in consequence of their splendid work many have been decorated. One of their drivers, who has also been through much of the campaign in France, wears three brigades on her left arm, a sign of two years' active service at the front.

On the hospital ship which took me to Salonica were six women belonging to the "Scottish Women's Hospitals," returning after leave. Five were orderlies and the other was the X-ray operator. The five orderlies were quite young, girls that before the war had never been called upon to work or sacrifice. They had all seen from nine to fourteen months' service at Salonica and so knew what they were returning to. Those who do not know the country cannot comprehend what service there means to a European. In the winter it is swept by the bitter winds from off the Macedonian plains; in summer it is a veritable inferno. There is no escape from the pitiless sun, as it is nothing but treeless plain and barren hills. These young women had gone through one summer at Salonica, but after their leave was up were cheerfully returning to face another.

One of the officers on the boat remarked, "They, everyone of them, deserve a decoration."

I had the pleasure of taking on a number of times at the base hospital. The heat of the summer was

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CARD PARTY A SUCCESS

Over \$125 Realized from
Affair at National Suffrage
Headquarters

The most successful recent social event in suffrage circles was the card party held at the national headquarters, where guests at nearly one hundred tables played auction bridge and other games until a late—early—hour.

The chairman of the reception committee was Mrs. Wesley Martin Stoner of Florida, who has the honor of being the first woman ever appointed on a national inaugural committee. Assisting Mrs. Stoner was the vice-chairman, Mrs. Frank Hiram Snell of Connecticut, whose unceasing work among the laborers of Newark, New Jersey, and Passaic for the last six months of the suffrage campaign added so substantially to the New Jersey vote on the amendment. Others in the receiving line were Mrs. Edward Taylor of Colorado, Mrs. John Baker of California, Mrs. Edward Keating of Colorado, Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley of Massachusetts, Mrs. Philander P. Claxton, wife of the District Commissioner of Education, and Mrs. Frances C. Astell of the State of Washington, a former member of the State Legislature, who has recently received the signal honor of appointment on the Federal Employees' Compensation Commission in this city. Miss Jeannette Rankin, "the lady from Montana," made her debut in suffrage society on this occasion, being the guest of honor until her early departure for the reception being given by the Pan-American Union.

The headquarters presented a brilliant and beautiful picture, with all available space, from the Susan B. Anthony room in the front, to the entertainment hall in the rear, filled with merry players in evening dress against a background of flowers. Tea, cream and cake were served at the close of the card games, and the old song, "We won't get home until morning" would apply more or less appropriately to the hour of adjournment. More than \$125 has already been realized from the party, and the returns are still coming in.

One of the members at the headquarters relates an amusing incident connected with the anti-suffrage hearing held a few days ago in the same room where the arguments in favor of the Federal Amendment were presented before an audience that taxed its capacity and crowded even the hall about the door.

On the day of the anti-hearing, the room was about half filled, and many of the few who were present were suffragists who wanted to hear the other side. After the fact (?) had been duly dwelt upon, that the suffrage movement was at a standstill if not actually dying, much eloquence was expended in picturing the present national crisis and the added weight of responsibility that is devolving upon women, and an impassioned plea was made not to add to these burdens by imposing the ballot.

At the end of which persuasion, Senator Jones of Washington reached for his hat, and asked to be excused as he had an important engagement elsewhere, but declared that he considered the statements to which he had listened as being excellent arguments for suffrage, and announced that he wished to cast his vote in favor of it before leaving.

As Mrs. Tindall, president of the Suffrage Federation of the District, remarked, "If the suffrage movement is at a standstill now, may the Lord help the anti's when we get started to move!"

RESOLUTIONS VOTED BY MASSACHUSETTS

Suffragists Rejoice in 1917
Victories And Urge Na-
tion-Wide Prohibition
During War

BOSTON, Mass.—The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association was a jubilant and patriotic one. The president, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, who was reelected for another year, presented resolutions outlining the plan for national service by suffragists for the immediate future.

The resolutions are as follows: "Resolved: That we rejoice in the fourteen victories won for equal suffrage in the last five months, which have raised to 172 the number of votes now controlled by the suffrage States in the Electoral College; and we rejoice especially because three of these victories were gained in New England. "That the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association calls upon its

125,000 enrolled members to show their patriotism by doing their utmost to help their country, and the world, in this crisis, by each individual member contributing her aid in the way for which she is best fitted; and we call attention especially to the five lines of work recommended by our National Suffrage Executive Council, and already endorsed by our State Board—(1) increase of food production, (2) elimination of waste, (3) Americanization of immigrants, (4) aid to the Red Cross relief work, (5) the supplying of women to do the work of men called to the colors, and (6) protecting the work of such women.

"We urge the adoption of nation-wide prohibition as a war measure, as a necessary step for the conservation of food.

"We commend the efforts made to furnish wholesome recreation and occupation for the young soldiers at the training camps, and we earnestly urge that every endeavor be made to minimize the moral dangers and temptations incident to camp life.

"Whereas, There is danger that in the present excitement the public may lose sight of the importance of maintaining the educational and labor standards which have slowly grown up in this State, and which are an essential bulwark of democracy; and

"Whereas, England's experience under like circumstances has proved on the one hand that increasing the hours of labor actually lessened the output, and, on the other, that the crippling of the schools was accompanied by an increase of 24 per cent in child delinquency, while the small money saving made in this way in two years was only enough to support the armies for about fifteen hours; be it

"Resolved, That the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association records its emphatic protest against any attempt to lower educational standards or to weaken the laws safeguarding the workers, especially women and children, whether it be by the repeal of protective laws or the lessening of the appropriations necessary for their enforcement.

"Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to His Excellency Samuel W. McCall, Governor of the State, to the Hon. Henry G. Wallis, President of the Senate, to the Hon. Channing B. Cox, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Mr. Henry B. Endicott, Executive Manager of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, and that copies be handed to the press; and that copies be sent also to the President of the United States and to the Massachusetts Senators and Representatives in Congress."

The officers elected for 1917-18 are: President, Alice Stone Blackwell; First Vice-President, Gertrude Halladay Leonard; Second Vice-President, Wenona Osborne Pinkham; Treasurer, Susan Lewis Hall; Clerk, Alice W. DeNormandie.

SCOTTISH HOSPITALS

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then starting in with a vengeance. And as I looked out over the little city of tents, unprotected by one shade tree, I realized more fully what these women were doing, and doing so quietly, so unostentatiously, feeling only that they were "doing their bit."

After tea I was shown over the hospital. On each ward tent the name of some English or Scotch town had been painted, which gave it a more homelike feeling. The tents had board floors and around each bed was a frame draped with mosquito netting, to ward off the pests that soon would be upon them. Each tent was clean as could be desired, and as we passed through the wards the soldiers rose and saluted.

One of the nurses related to me with pride how the men hated to leave them and how one man, who had been transferred to a military hospital, begged to be sent back. I saw in my mind's eye the clean but dreary military hospitals I had visited; then I saw before me that ward tent, with its smiling, happy patients, radiating with that unexplainable woman's touch—and I could understand. Yes, women have their place in this war of wars—the place of peacemaker.

From the wards we passed on to the operating theater. It was a plain board building with a light, aluminum operating table, easy to transport. Next to the operating room was the X-ray room, a most essential adjunct to a military hospital.

The fine little woman who runs that exacting department had been a professor in a Glasgow university before the war. When the need of X-ray operators became so pressing, her sister, a doctor, taught her how to operate the machine, and in spite of very delicate health, she continued at her post.

"We are all so needed," she explained. Then she continued quietly: "My sister is the X-ray

INTRODUCE NEW BILL

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vious objections by politicians and all other opponents." In the opinion of Miss Helen C. Clark, State suffrage secretary, "there could be no suffrage measure framed that would cause fewer qualms among those who have fought the passage of suffrage or other progressive measures."

"We cannot see," Miss Clark says, "upon what grounds anyone can oppose our presidential bill."

"Any expense entailed is provided for in the taxing of female voters the same as male voters in presidential election years."

"We cannot vote against candidates for legislative offices."

"We cannot vote for or against any candidates in the State except presidential electors."

"All our bill would grant would be the right to participate in the selection of the Presidents of the United States."

"Could any class of citizens ask less of their State?"

In introducing a presidential suffrage bill immediately after the defeat, by three votes, of their constitutional amendment resolution, the suffragists say they have taken the position of learning just what the present Legislature will grant women. By their previous action, the members of the House of Representatives, the women say, refused to let the voters of the State decide the question of suffrage in 1920, and that now the women will see how little or how much suffrage the legislators will grant directly.

"We will find out at least," Secretary Clark said, "whether the objections voiced by opponents to a referendum were sincere. None of the objections holds good in the present case."

"Other Legislatures have granted presidential suffrage recently, Rhode Island, an eastern State, being a notable instance. Across the Pennsylvania line, Ohio women have just been given the right to vote for presidential electors. We will see what difference a State line makes."

"Really, we believe that if the legislators do give women the right to have a voice in the election of Presidents they will feel very glad to have done so because certainly it will prove they do not oppose women just because they are women."

The association has issued the following list of questions and answers which give information regarding the bill:

BOTH SIDES OF THE CASE
Or What Legislators Could Say to Their Constituents if They Grant Women Presidential Suffrage.

Q.—What is the Presidential Bill?
A.—It is a bill granting women the right to vote for presidential electors.

Q.—Does it give them any other political rights?
A.—It does not.

Q.—Does it permit women to vote upon questions of local option or prohibition?
A.—It does not.

Q.—Does it permit women to vote for or against candidates for any State, county, borough or municipal offices?
A.—It does not.

Q.—Does it entail any material added expense to permit women to vote for presidential electors?
A.—No. Women who want to vote for presidential electors must pay a tax the same as men, and this will defray practically all the additional expense.

Q.—Will the liquor organization representatives whom you say boasted that they defeated constitutional suffrage, work against the Presidential Suffrage Bill?
A.—The only grounds for such opposition would be that they do not want women to have any voice in the government, even though with presidential suffrage they cannot even vote upon any liquor measures in the State; or because they wish to show their power in the Legislature.

Q.—Will politicians oppose the Presidential Suffrage Bill?
A.—We cannot say. There is just as little grounds for their opposition as for opposition by liquor organizations because with presidential suffrage women could have weight only in the selection of a President of the United States. The only grounds upon which politicians could oppose it is because, like the liquor interests, they do not want women to have any voice

operator in a hospital in England and she will lose her hand if the war continues much longer."

The work of these women does not go unappreciated by the Army of the Orient. A French officer said to me, the remark being entirely unsolicited: "The Scottish Women's Hospital is one of the best things in Salonika."

In "doing their bit" for England these women are also unconsciously "doing their bit" for the cause of women.

PATRIOTIC SERVICE

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in the government even that part of the government which does not in any way affect State politicians.

Q.—What is the difference between the suffrage constitutional amendment resolution defeated by three votes, recently, and the present bill?
A.—The constitutional amendment would have permitted all men qualified to vote in Pennsylvania to decide whether women of Pennsylvania should have full suffrage and vote upon all measures and all candidates the same as men. The presidential bill asks the members of the Legislature themselves to grant suffrage, limited to the election of presidential electors, which right they are given by the Constitution of the United States, despite any restrictions in the constitution of Pennsylvania.

Q.—Suppose the legislators defeat the presidential suffrage bill just as they did the constitutional suffrage amendment resolution, what could they say to their constituents?
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PATRIOTIC SERVICE

(Continued from Page 118)

in the government even that part of the government which does not in any way affect State politicians.

Q.—What is the difference between the suffrage constitutional amendment resolution defeated by three votes, recently, and the present bill?
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Seventeenth Street and the Mall known as the Red Cross Building. Above the majestic marble portal, cut in bold letters is the legend, "In Memory of the Heroic Women of the Civil War." This year every man, woman and child in Washington seemed to sport a mothers' blossom. Prominent and public spirited women of the capital conceived the happy plan of combining Mothers' Day, and the dedication of the Red Cross Building, with a practical remembrance of the unfortunate mothers of devastated France. Pretty young suffragists, debutantes and representative matrons sold flowers at points of vantage throughout the city. Their slogan was: "Honor Mothers' Day by Buying a Flower on Behalf of the Homeless Mothers of France."

After the brief exercises in D. A. R. Continental Memorial Hall, the Woman's Volunteer Aid Corps of the District of Columbia was reviewed by President Wilson from the stand erected in front of the new \$500,000 building. The President's label bore a white carnation in honor of his mother, and former President William H. Taft, chairman of the central committee of the Red Cross, who presided, also had a blossom in his buttonhole. The presentation of the building was made by Secretary of War Baker. The new building stands adjacent to the D. A. R.'s beautiful home, and has for its neighbor on the other side, the equally beautiful white marble home of the Pan-American Union. A building, like the others, in classic Gothic style, built of pure white marble. The "patio" of the Pan-American, with its fountain and Spanish look and its lovely sunken Italian garden facing the Mall, will be remembered by all visitors to Washington. The new home of the Red Cross is worthy of its prominent position, and adds one more fine public building to the capital. The dedication stated the new building to be "a memorial built by the government of the United States and patriotic citizens, to the women of the North, and the women of the South, held in loving memory by a now united country. That their labors to mitigate the sufferings of the sick and wounded in war, may be perpetuated, this memorial is dedicated to the service of the American Red Cross."

Maryland suffragists are following the example set by the country by Mrs. Wilson. Mrs. J. Ross Thompson of Garrett Park, president of the thriving Maryland Suffrage League, has issued a plea to the members of her organization urging Maryland housewives to demonstrate to the men of the State their fitness for citizenship by their thrift showing. "Quietly and patriotically do the small thing every day within your own home to save time, food and money," says Mrs. Thompson. "Help our leader, Mrs. Taft, to keep her promise of assistance from suffragists made to President Wilson. She also suggests a regime of simple living, including one meatless day each week; that no dinner be over three courses, and that general economy be observed."

Suffragists in Frederick, Maryland, are jubilant over the recent showing made by women at Unionville, a town of 300 population 14 miles from their city. Last week it was saved from complete destruction by fire only by the heroic and timely efforts of 50 women. As it happened there were but two men in the town, all the rest being away—employed on adjacent farms. Armed only with buckets, wash tubs, pithers, and whatever they could quickly find which could be utilized to carry water, the women with splendid nerve, like trained firemen fought the flames. They successfully kept the fire from spreading until help could be obtained by telephone. Three large properties were destroyed, and burning embers driven by the wind fell upon many houses, but were extinguished, and the homes saved by the heroism of Unionville's women, and their improvised bucket brigade.

So much nonsense has been printed about Col. Jacob Crull's suicide, having been the result of a broken heart, from his having been defeated by Miss Rankin in the race for Congress, that what the representative from Montana, herself, has to say on the subject, is particularly interesting. "It is merely a coincidence," Miss Rankin states. "Jacob Crull couldn't have committed suicide because I defeated him for Congress, for he really only ranked sixth in the list of seven candidates."

Miss Rankin explains that Mr. Crull had been in politics for more than 30 years, and had served several terms as a member of the Montana State Legislature. "He made no serious canvass, made but few speeches, and spent no money on election expenses, as a man and politician eager for office, surely would have done."

The papers are full of descriptions of the innumerable gifts showered upon Marshal Joffre by his American admirers. New York has presented a miniature copy, in solid gold, of the statue of "Liberty enlightening the world," while the children of Newburgh, N. Y., have given the French hero an appropriately inscribed medal, purchased

by their donations of five and ten cent pieces. However, one of the most practical presents tendered "Papa Joffre" was that given by Mrs. Wilson herself. Hearing

SUFFRAGE IN STATE OF MAINE

**Mrs. Livingston Making
Many Converts to Cause
by Earnest Work**

Suffrage activities are playing an important part in the politics of Maine. In fact, suffrage is the main issue aside from the subject of war. Those who are leading the State campaign are trying to help the people to see that the vote on September 16th is a part of the great conflict of the hour, the struggle of democracy against autocracy, in which women are so deeply interested.

That Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston of Bangor, under whose wise leadership the campaign activities are being carried forward, is making many converts for suffrage is evident from the enthusiastic remark: "I shall vote for the referendum," which is made by practically every man who hears her message.

This does not imply that many were opposed previously; rather, that not a few were undecided in their attitude, and that Mrs. Livingston's tact and logic fixed their convictions once and for all. The Lewiston Journal, in paying tribute to Mrs. Livingston and the address which she recently gave to the Rotary Club of Lewiston and Auburn, said in brief:

"A great merit of Mrs. Livingston's method lies in the fairness with which she stated the case against suffrage was stated. She evaded nothing in such aspects of the opposition, as she treated, but, having stated them, she very effectively answered the objections. Her style of speaking was a revelation to all. A voice of singular sweetness, resonance and power; a diction that is direct and flowing; an argument that runs coherently throughout the address all indicated the source of her reputation as one of the most distinguished public speakers in the country."

"We recall once hearing Dr. Anna Howard Shaw in Augusta in an address before the Maine Legislature. We came home and said that no man in our day of experience ever equalled her in the sublime self-effacement, the dramatic power, the fervor and appeal that this address carried. It made the writer from then on an ardent believer in the cause. We think Mrs. Livingston's unanswerable arguments should do as much for those present at the meeting in Auburn."

"We fall to see how anyone could fail to see that the cause of womanhood in this campaign for the right of representation in government is the cause of democracy, and is the fulfillment of that ideal of the republic—a government of the people, by the people and for the people."

"As she rounded out a dramatic and thrilling period with Lincoln's immortal declaration she paused and dramatically cried: 'And, sisters, are not we, of the people?'"

"Not a popular outcry against suffrage was left undismelled, and when it was over men and women crowded around her and pledged time, votes and work to the cause of woman suffrage in Maine."

Under the direction of Mrs. Livingston the entire State is being thoroughly organized, and red stars on the big map which hangs at headquarters in Bangor, indicate that already 65 cities and towns have formed suffrage campaign committees.

Miss L. Lola Walker, an organizer from the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has been in the State several weeks and is doing most effective organization work, winning the confidence of the women and men wherever she speaks, and bringing about satisfactory organizations.

Mrs. Katherine H. Millard of North Adams, Mass., representing the Massachusetts Suffrage Association, has more recently come into Maine to aid in the campaign work, but is already proving herself efficient in presentation of the subject, and in the formation of committees.

After a month's effort in Piscataquis County, where she has been remarkably successful, Mrs. Mary Grace Canfield has returned to her home in Vermont. Mrs. Canfield was responsible for the placing of many red stars on the map.

OHIO RAISES RUSSIAN FUND

Ohio suffragists are raising their share of the \$4,000 fund to be sent by the National American Woman Suffrage Association to Dr. Schiebina Yavina, president of the Russian Woman Suffrage Association. Three thousand dollars of this fund is to be sent to the hospital for wounded in Russia, which is supported entirely by Russian suffragists and of which Dr. Yavina is the head and \$1,000 is to be used for the Russian woman suffrage campaign.

"SAVE THE EYE" IN IOWA

**Suffragists Gather and Give
Away 60 Bushels of Eyes
of Potatoes**

The board of directors of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association met at Sioux City on May 8 and 9. The conference was largely devoted to the discussion of the registration for war service. One of the interesting features of the meeting was the account of the "Save the Eye" campaign, instituted by the Sioux City Equal Suffrage Club, by means of which 60 bushels of potato eyes, conserved by members and friends, were given away.

On May 9 a luncheon was given in honor of the visiting board members by the Sioux City Council of Women, at which 150 suffragists were guests. The following program was given:

Address of Welcome.

Mrs. William Millicent

Toast Mistress.

Mrs. Edwin J. Stason

Our "Save the Eye" Campaign.

Mrs. Francis Garton

President of the Iowa Association.

Our Legislative Work in Des Moines.

Mrs. J. V. Deavitt

Miss Elizabeth Bissell, Dubuque

The Federal Amendment

Miss Elizabeth Bissell, Dubuque

POWERLESS TO OPPOSE
REMOVAL OF PROTECTION

Louisiana Women Shows How Absurd It Is for Men of State to Boast of Chivalry Toward Women Under Present Unfair Laws

NEW ORLEANS, La.—In a letter to the Times-Picayune, a woman shows how the need of the ballot for women of Louisiana is becoming more and more apparent. She says:

"The women in Louisiana have very little protection from the State's laws, though, of course, the male population will heroically proclaim that the Louisiana laws offer great protection to women. A discussion is now in progress on removing the thousand-dollar protection from the wife in the form of loan Bank. If a special session of the Legislature is held to consider this proposition, it is of greatest concern to woman in this State, and she is powerless to direct the vote of the Assembly. She can have no voice in this affair, which is of vital importance to her."

"Where is the great protection the Louisiana men give to their women? They are not even protected with the ballot, the greatest of all protectors to themselves and home."

"The greatest injustice placed upon Louisiana women is forcibly demonstrated in the matter of 'widow's dowry.' No doubt if it is an advantage to the makers of this male State government the feelings of the women of this State will not really be considered, except superficially, for appearance's sake."

"The great need for the ballot for women in Louisiana is every day becoming more and more apparent. Conditions demand it, and eventually justice, one of the words supposed to be emblematic of Louisiana and part of the State's motto, will rightfully belong where it has been placed."

MISSOURI SUFFRAGISTS TO HEAR OF WAR WORK

Mrs. George Bass, Chosen by Government to Organize Women of the Nation, Will be Headliner at Convention—Gardening, Red Cross and Elimination of Waste Chief Topics

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Just back in this country after a tour of France and England, Mrs. George Bass will attend the annual convention of the Missouri Woman Suffrage Association, May 21 and 22. She went abroad at the request of President Wilson to gather information on the mobilization of women for national service and will be admirably fitted to tell the delegates of their duty in America's time of need.

Mrs. Bass will address a mass meeting at Westminster Congregational Church on the work of women in war, the evening of May 20. Delegates from all sections of Missouri will be present at the opening session of the convention at the Hotel Muehlbach the morning of May 21. The program indicates Missouri suffragists will emulate the British suffragists, who dropped their "votes for women" banners when the war began and took their places in hospitals, factories and all branches of industry.

Cooperation with the Red Cross, organization for agricultural service, gardening, thrift and food conservation will be discussed.

Besides Mrs. Bass, officers of the Red Cross and Missouri suffragists will speak at a 1 o'clock luncheon and later at a dinner the next day.

ON BOTH SEA BOARDS

With Rhode Island suddenly plunged into the suffrage lap, votes for women has now reached both the seas.

EDUCATING NEW VOTERS

**Rhode Island Has Classes in
Government and Also in
Citizenship**

As soon as Rhode Island's governor signed the bill the executive board of the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association set about planning for the education and instruction of the new voters along political and civic lines. Miss Mabel E. Orgelman has been sent out into the field to sound for the women the clarion call of freedom and to urge them to prepare for their new responsibility.

Mrs. Jerome M. Fritz has been conducting a weekly class in government and citizenship. Tracing the idea of government from the time when the king and his nobles represented the only form of ruling power to the present time.

Mrs. Barton P. Jenks spoke recently at the People's Forum. She will discuss "Rhode Island in the Lead." Although very tired and almost bankrupt, Rhode Island leaders will continue the work of education and hope to launch an electoral representative of Eastern enthusiasm and patriotism.

DR. ANNA SHAW IN CONNECTICUT

Dr. Anna Shaw spoke four times in Connecticut last week—in Hartford, Norwich, Willimantic and Naugatuck. In each place she addressed large, attentive and enthusiastic audiences. Her speeches were of special value in regard to war service work for women. Connecticut, like many other States, has shown more earnestness than discretion in regard to mobilizing for war service, and there is a great deal of overlapping and misdirected energy.

Dr. Shaw explained clearly the place and work of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, of which she has been made chairman, and the functions delegated to it by the government at Washington. She urged the women who have already begun to work not to get discouraged or to allow the work to lapse, but she also advised them to go slowly, and not to plunge into work without a well-digested plan, nor without making sure that they were working on the lines recommended by the Women's Committee. There was one line of work, she said, that all women could take up, and that was the conservation and production of food. Economy in the kitchen was possible for every woman who had a kitchen.

Reports from the leagues in the State showed a rapid growth in organized suffrage sentiment. Plans were made for the carrying out of active work in the different departments of the association, for the expending of much effort in securing favorable legislation for equal suffrage, for a day of demonstration at the Mississippi Chautauqua at Crystal Springs, for the establishing and maintaining of a booth at the State fair at Jackson next fall. The responsibility for the materialization of these plans rests upon an efficient executive board.

The office of honorary president was created for the retention in an active capacity of the outgoing president, Miss Pauline V. Orr, whose consecrated enthusiasm, forceful personality and brilliant intellect have done more than any other force to enable the women of Mississippi to express their conviction of the righteousness of their cause.

Mrs. Edward P. McGhee, the new president, comes to the office after proving herself a leader of women in the presidency of the Federated Clubs of Mississippi. She came prominently into the suffrage work of the country when she spoke at the convention of the National Suffrage Association held last September at Atlantic City.

Iowa Women Enlist in War Service

The efforts of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association to register the women of the State for war service, is meeting with great success. Hundreds of housewives, business and professional women, college students and high school girls have signed the registration cards.

Enrollment in the divisions of thrift and agriculture takes the lead, as the majority of Iowa suffragists are housewives and home makers. In the larger cities, where the foreign element is well represented, many have offered their services to assist in Americanization. The Red Cross work is also claiming many.

Miss Anna B. Lawler, president of the State Association, has received a reply to the suffragists' offer of service to Governor Harding.

"I write to answer you," says the governor, and ask you to advise the other signers that I am deeply appreciative of the fact that your organization stands ready to aid in our movement to promote intensified agriculture and conserve the food products of the State of Iowa."

"This assurance of cooperation is highly gratifying to me and to the members of the committee recently appointed as a result of the meeting held in the executive office, which was participated in by representative citizens from every section of Iowa."

CIVIC CLUB IS ACTIVE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A higher public spirit and a better social order are the aims of the Philadelphia Civic Club, as emphasized by the president, Mrs. Edward W. Biddle, in a recent meeting.

Committees have been organized on social welfare, extension of good citizenship, industrial conditions, food and home economics, children's welfare, public health, transit, streets and vacant lots, municipal art, gardens, government, fine arts, moving pictures, education and immigrants, civic service reform, the abatement of unnecessary noise and the smoke nuisance.

These committees are at work throughout the city.



MISS MABEL ORGELMAN,
State Organizer of Rhode Island.

MISSISSIPPI WOMEN CONVENTION

The recent 13th annual convention of the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association was the most successful in its history. Prominent officers of the National Association and visitors from other States present were Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Walter McNab Miller and Miss Margaret Hamilton Ervin, president of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association.

Dr. Shaw spoke before an audience of the students of the Agricultural and Mechanical College on the evening of April 12, and in Starkville on the morning of April 13, in the courthouse, to a record audience, composed of delegates, townfolk, and the entire student body of the city public school. Dr. Shaw's inimitable humor and sarcasm, and the clearness and logic of her statement of the woman's cause, held her audience in strict attention and moved them to many expressions of appreciation.

Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, chairman of the Committee for the Elimination of Waste in the war service, the National American Woman Suffrage Association has entered upon, gave practical talks on the part women must play in forming habits of thrift, in conserving food, in eliminating waste in dress, and in careful buying of raw materials.

From the convention Mrs. Miller started on a tour of the State, going to make addresses in Columbus, Meridian, Jackson and Laurel. Miss Margaret Hamilton Ervin was fresh from a victory for woman suffrage in Tennessee. She now votes in all municipal elections in her home town on Lookout Mountain. Friday evening Miss Ervin addressed the convention, the keynote of her talk being the necessity of the passage of the national suffrage amendment as a war measure.

"Why did they permit me to do it? Because they knew I understood the procedure. I have had a place at the press table for a number of years. I compile, annotate and print session laws, which are gotten out several months in advance of the official manual. They let me do it because they trusted me not to alter a word or a line. Never was I so tempted. There had been an amendment to submit the resolution at the primaries, which would enable us to vote at the succeeding election. But this amendment was defeated. I did want to see it stand." There was the faintest tinge of regret in her voice; the only shadow in her glowing account.

As Party Measures

"Oklahoma is overwhelmingly Democratic, having had a large influx of Southerners during the past ten years. Any concession granted must necessarily come as a party measure. Fortunately, our legislators were kindly disposed toward suffrage by the claim—or charge, depending on your politics—that women supported the Democratic national ticket at the 1916 general election. Also they accepted as binding the obligation placed upon the party by the St. Louis convention, which was not taken seriously by some Southern States."

"Before the session convened, one heard from all quarters that suffrage bills would be presented. It became a matter of choosing from among this wealth of favors the measure that would be most sure of passage. A concurrent resolution was chosen. When presented by one of the ablest men in the Senate, it was qualified by a literacy clause. Over this the battle waged hot and heavy. One man favoring the measure carried the bill in his pocket for days. Just some action be taken by the committee in his absence. Through it all we maintained an equable bearing, assuring our friends that all we asked was some form of suffrage, some recognition of our just demands."

Fought in Last Ditch

It was this smiling serenity, this calm confidence, covering a multitude of fears, that won the day for plucky Mrs. Lucas and her co-workers. On the last night the bill had not been reported out of committee. It was then that Mrs. Lucas brought all her forces into play. She persuaded a friend of the measure to call a caucus and bind refractory members by caucus rule. When the measure came to a vote later in the evening, it was passed without a dissenting voice. She hurried with the engrossed bill to the House to have that body record from its primary election

WANTS WILSON TO HELP PROHIBITION

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Fearing that some of the young naval recruits now stationed in Portsmouth may fall into the clutches of King Alcohol, served liberally in the saloons of that community, the New Hampshire Equal Suffrage Association has sent a communication to President Wilson urging him to use his "very great influence" for absolute boot-drug prohibition all over the country.

The letter points out that many of these young men come from dry States, and inasmuch as their mothers have willingly given them to the service of the nation, the least the government can do is to keep them safeguarded from the wiles of the Frank Jones Brewing Company.

RAILROAD HIRES GIRLS

ALTOONA, Pa.—Facing a shortage of clerks, due to more than a hundred recent enlistments, the Pennsylvania Railroad employed a score of young women last Friday. They were given stenographic positions in the clearinghouse. Other women were placed in some of the car-shop offices.

SEEING OKLAHOMA WIN SUFFRAGE

**Mrs. Lucas Carried on Fight
for Amendment After It
Seemed Hopelessly Lost**

A concurrent resolution to amend the constitution by enfranchising women was passed by the Oklahoma Legislature, and will be submitted at the November election of 1918.

Back of Oklahoma's recent suffrage victory is a captivating story of man's humanity and gratitude to woman. It is told by Mrs. Frank B. Lucas of Oklahoma City, who claims the distinction of being the only woman to enroll a legislative measure. Enrolling an act, Mrs. Lucas explains, is the final disposition made of a successful measure. When it has been amended and voted upon, and amendments have been stricken from it, and it has been voted upon again; when it has been carried from the House to the Senate and the Senate to the House; when it has been haggled over and backed and patched up, and everybody has said all there is to be said for and against it; when the vote has been taken and the day won; when the signatures of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House have been affixed, the bill is transcribed in longhand upon sheets of parchment in an impressive folio. This act is designated as "enrolling." To be proof against attack, the measure must be enrolled before the Legislature adjourns.

No Antagonism Shown

If votes for women create sex antagonism, the fact is not brought out in Mrs. Lucas' recital. From the Governor, a Mississippian and a bachelor, with traditions and qualms, but who was pleased to sign the resolution, down, Mrs. Lucas has nothing but kind words for the men of her State. They seem to merit her praise. And she should know, for she chaperoned the bill through all its vicissitudes up to the moment of passage on the closing night, after the clock had been stopped to permit the transaction of unfinished legislative business.

It was Mrs. Lucas who breathed the breath of life into the amendment at the eleventh hour, when others had given up all hope. Hence it was met that hers should be the hand to record the precious document.

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ATLANTA CLEANS UP

Atlanta is certainly obeying the injunctions, "Clean Up" and "Cultivate the Waste Places." No matter how early one rises and takes a peep from the back window, a vision of gardeners at work greets the eye. These gardeners are usually one's neighbors. Vegetables are to a great extent taking the place of flowers, and while this family gardening is about as expensive as buying one's vegetables, the production is vastly increased.

GETS \$25 FOR BEST SLOGAN

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A woman has won the first prize in the slogan contest conducted by the Real Estate Board. Aileen Durall received \$25.00 for the following: "Kansas City Real Estate Creates a Real Estate."

The board received several very good replies but not one had that brisk, stimulating tone which the slogan committee wanted to use in a permanent way.

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NEW ENGLAND OFFICERS CHOSEN

**Annual Meeting in Boston
Reelects Miss Alice Stone
Blackwell President**

At the annual meeting of the New England Woman Suffrage Association, held in Boston May 10, 1917, with an adjourned session held May 11, officers for the coming year were chosen as follows:

President, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell.

Vice-presidents: Maine—Mrs. Arthur Valentine, Mrs. George S. Hunt, Miss Helen N. Bates, Hon. Eugene Hale, Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, Rev. Dr. Henry Blanchard, Hon. George H. Allen.

New Hampshire—Miss Martha S. Kimball, Hon. J. H. Gallinger, Hon. and Mrs. Henry B. Quincy, Miss Mary N. Chase, Mrs. Mary I. Wood, Hon. Henry H. Metcalf, Mrs. Winston Churchill, Clarence E. Carr, Miss C. R. Wendell.

Vermont—Dr. Grace Sherwood, Mrs. E. L. Wyman, Mrs. Julia A. Pierce, Mrs. A. D. Chandler, Mrs. Elizabeth Colley, Hon. J. H. Taylor, Rev. E. H. Shaw, Rev. Verid Mack Martin, Mrs. Alice Beale, Mr. Crosby.

Massachusetts—Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, Mrs. Judith W. Smith, Hon. John L. Bates, Mrs. S. S. Fessenden, Mrs. Lillian Freeman Clarke.

Rhode Island—Mrs. Barton Jenks, Miss Elizabeth Upham Yates, Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, Hon. Edwin C. Pierce, Mrs. Rowena P. B. Tingley, Mrs. J. S. French, Hon. Lucius F. C. Garvin, Arnold B. Chase, Mrs. Cora Mitchell, Hon. Charles Sisson.

Connecticut—Mrs. T. N. Hepburn, Mrs. William T. Hincks, Mrs. Frances Ellen Burr, Mrs. E. D. Bacon, Mrs. Mary J. Rogers, Mrs. Grace Gallatin Seton, Miss Rutha-Rees, Mrs. Sarah S. Cheney, Mrs. Annie C. S. Penner.

Executive committee: Maine—Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, Miss Anne Burgess, Mrs. Florence Brooks Whitehouse, Mrs. Abbie A. Peaslee, Mrs. Lucy Hobart Day, Mrs. Sarah Lord Cram, Dr. Jennie Fuller, Mrs. Louise R. Rounds, Miss Alice Blackwell.

New Hampshire—Mrs. Mary Quincy Philbrick, Miss Harriet Huntress, Dr. J. Sarah Barney, Witter Byner, Hon. Sherman Burroughs.

Vermont—Mrs. Fannie H. Rastall, Mr. E. L. Wilbur, Mrs. Harriet L. Van Patten, Mrs. John B. Taylor, Mrs. Mary R. Cabot, Mrs. Mary E. Tucker, Mrs. Charles Van Patten, Massachusetts—Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Miss Mary H. Ladd, Mrs. Marion Booth Kelley, Miss Eva Channing, Miss Ida E. Hall, Miss Mabel Willard, Miss Whitling.

Rhode Island—Mrs. Edwin C. Smith, Mrs. Jerome M. Fritz, Miss Sarah J. Eddy, Mrs. Sarah M. Algeo, Mrs. Annie Howard Baras, Mrs. Gerald Cooper, Miss Florence Garvin, Mrs. B. R. Ballou, Mrs. George D. Gladding, Mrs. Annie M. Jewett, Miss Nettie E. Bauer, Mrs. Emma T. Eldridge, Miss Enid M. Pierce, Miss Althea Hall, Pawtucket, Mrs. W. A. H. Comstock, Miss Ethel W. Parks, Miss Helen Emerson, Mrs. John A. Cross, Miss Mary B. Anthony.

Connecticut—Miss Emily Piereson, Mrs. M. Toscan Bennett, Mrs. A. E. S. Taylor, Mrs. Carlos F. Stoddard, Mrs. Herbert H. Knox, Mrs. E. S. Tillingshast, Mrs. Elizabeth Warren, Miss Mary Bulkley.

Secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Jennie Merrick.

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GARDEN LEAGUE IS FORMED

**Experts Give Advice to New
York Women on Garden
Cultivation**

Under the direction of the Woman Suffrage party of Monroe County, N. Y., a Women's City Garden League has been formed. Garden experts have given reasonable advice on preparation of soil, fertilizers, time for sowing, succession of crops and kindred subjects. The meetings have been attended by a number of women ranging from 25 to 100.

The woman suffrage party has offered prizes to the women who get the most from a given area. All are eligible who enroll with the League and cultivate their own gardens.

Mrs. A. W. Ross, an active suffragist who gardens in 7 acres, is chairman of the League.

It is planned to have window boxes in woman suffrage headquarters in which small vegetables shall be grown. One box will bear the sign "A Garden For Every Home"; the other, "Ballots for Both, November 6."

GIRLS ON EQUAL FOOTING IN HIGH SCHOOL CONGRESS

Minneapolis Students Have Organization Patterned on Federal Body—Is Means of Submitting Opinions to the Faculty in Advisory Manner

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The pupils of the North High School have formed a congress as an effective channel for submitting the sentiment of the student body to the members of the faculty. It is modeled exactly after the national congress and consists of students elected by the pupils of the school to a body called the House of Representatives and to another called the Senate.

Equal suffrage is recognized by this congress. Girls and boys are present in equal numbers among the 50 representatives and 18 senators. Each of eight classes is represented according to the number of pupils therein. The principal and assistant principal are both much interested in the new student organization, and will hold offices in it. The speaker of the House will be a pupil.

GOVERNOR VISITS CONVENTION

**Rhode Island Suffragists Listen to Fine Address from
Chief Executive**

Governor B. Livingston Reekman and his staff attended the convention of the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association on Friday. In a sincere and magnificent address he stated: "As I look around and see women everywhere working in every place for the uplift and good of this country; as I see women doing every kind of work and doing it well I say—if woman wants to vote, why in Heaven's name can't she?"

The Governor described the leaving of part of the naval reserve which he had witnessed a couple of days before. "I looked at those fine lads going off," said he, "then I saw the mothers—two of them carried off in a dead faint, others hysterical. I have served and fought. I know that the soldier goes ahead—sees red—and feels the excitement, but my heart goes out to the mothers, lonesome and sad at home. When I witnessed this leave-taking I must confess I cried and I would be a darn poor man if I didn't. From the bottom of my heart I hope that Rhode Island women may soon be enjoying full suffrage."

The governor gave twenty-five dollars toward the collection.

Alice Henry to Speak On Women Workers

Miss Alice Henry of Chicago, author of "The Trade Union Woman," who spoke before the New England

Woman's Journal

Published by
LEO STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL
 Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Women's
 Equal Rights and especially to Winning
 Equal Suffrage for Women
 Editor-in-Chief
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL
 Contributing Editors
 Mary Johnston (Past Editor) & Miss
 Zena Gale Haglund Wright Kaufman
 Florence Kelly Caroline Eastcott Crane
 William Byrner Joseph Peabody Marks
 Ben R. Lindsey Mabel Craft Irving
 Ella Merrells Eliza Calvert Hall
 Artists
 Mayme B. Harwood Blanche Adams
 Fredrick Palmer
 Deputy Treasurer
 Howard L. Blackwell
 Publisher
 George Brewster Gallup
 Publication Office
 Post Building, Worcester, Mass.
 40 Northwell St., Dorchester, Mass.
 Telephone, Dorchester 400
 Checks and drafts and postoffice orders
 should be made payable to "The Woman's
 Journal," 40 Northwell Street, Dorchester,
 Mass.
 Advertising rate will be sent upon applica-
 tion to advertising manager.
 Entered as second class matter April
 11, 1917, at the postoffice at Wor-
 cester, Massachusetts, under the act
 of March 3, 1879.
 Subscription price, one dollar per year.
 Receipt of payment must not be expected
 to show an address later under two weeks
 from date received.
SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1917

SUFFRAGE IN SIGHT

One of the most interesting speeches at the Mississippi Valley Conference was made on the last evening by Mrs. Maud Wood Park, chairman of the Congressional Committee, on the question, "Is National Suffrage Possible Now?" Mrs. Park said that the nation-wide suffrage amendment was in a more advantageous position in Congress now than ever before. The adoption of suffrage planks in all the national party platforms had marked a great gain, and the national election gave the movement another impetus. Rightly or wrongly, the belief is prevalent in both Houses of Congress that the women's votes turned the scale and elected Wilson. Some of the members were pleased by this, and others displeased, according to their politics; but all were made to realize that the women's votes are a power to be reckoned with from this time on.

This year's series of victories for presidential suffrage has been another favorable factor. When North Dakota gave women a vote for president, the members of the Congressional Committee made a point of mentioning the fact to every Congressman. This did good, but North Dakota was not enough. When Ohio took like action, it made a profound impression. One man from Ohio, who had never before missed a chance to jeer at equal suffrage, has not opened his mouth on the subject since, except once to say, "I don't believe it is constitutional." Arkansas also made an impression; but after Ohio, the deepest was made by the victory in Rhode Island. New England had been regarded as so entrenched in conservatism on this question, that the action of Rhode Island had even more effect on the Congressmen's minds. In Mrs. Park's opinion, than that of the larger States, Indiana, Michigan and Nebraska.

If the women's votes were so influential in the last presidential election, even when we had fewer States, how much more powerful they will be in the next! This makes the pressure upon Congress for the Federal Amendment ten fold stronger. Women will have to be enfranchised, and "neither party can afford to let the other fellow do it."

In addition, the Congressmen realize that we are committed to a war which will involve great hardships and sacrifices, and they feel that women, since they will share the burdens, should share the ballot too.

The war is calling out many great patriotic sentiments in the Congressional suffrage. Even men opposed to equal suffrage are saying things about freedom and democracy and the right of self-government, which ought to include women, if they mean anything at all! Mrs. Park has culled a number of these gems from the Congressional Record, and she brought down the house with them.

Altogether, she finds the situation in Congress unprecedentedly favorable, and she feels that it would be unpardonable if the suffragists should fail to take full advantage of it, and to push with all their might for the speedy passage of the amendment.

The leaders of both parties have agreed that only emergency war measures shall come up at this session. If the session should be lengthened, this rule may be relaxed. If not, we can urge at this

time only the appointment of a House Committee on Woman Suffrage, which is not a measure, but a question of the organization of the House. Then our chance will come at the next session. On the other hand, if this session should be spun out, and should decide to deal with other than emergency war measures, we may get the Federal Amendment through before it adjourns. But Mrs. Park laid stress upon the fact that the most important part of the work for the amendment is the part carried on in each Congressman's home district. It is from there that the pressure must be brought.

A. S. B.

THE VALLEY CONFERENCE

The Mississippi Valley Conference at Columbus, O., was one of the finest ever held. It was so full of good things that it was confronted by an embarrassment of riches in trying to pick out its most striking points for comment in a hasty editorial written on the homeward journey.

A new feature in the conference was the ringing note of positive conviction that nation-wide suffrage for women is actually at the door. This was most conspicuous in Mrs. Catt's words, and was confirmed by Mrs. Maud Wood Park, chairman of the National Congressional Committee. At the last Mississippi Valley Conference, Mrs. Catt told us that she believed we should have it in six years. Now she believes that we shall have it in two.

Many things occurred during the conference that showed how political forces are now working in our favor. At the mass meeting on Sunday afternoon, Governor James M. Cox of Ohio spoke of the suffrage planks in the platforms of both the great national parties. He said:

"Political platforms mean something. These planks constitute a positive mandate. They mean that we must give women the ballot if we are to keep the faith. In Ohio, where an effort is being made to recall presidential suffrage by the referendum, men of both parties must now protect what you have gained by legislative enactment. I shall give you my help and my strength to defeat the referendum." Governor Cox is the official leader of the Democratic party in his State. Mrs. Upton, in opening the meeting, had called attention to the distinguished men on the program, and said: "We have Governors and every kind of man coming to help us in our last days."

Mrs. McPherson of Ohio mentioned that the City Council of Columbus, without waiting to be asked, had voted unanimously to submit an amendment to the city charter giving women municipal suffrage, and had also invited the women to be present at all the meetings of the council.

Mrs. Brotherton of Michigan said that this year presidential suffrage had been given to the women of that State, almost without effort on their part. They were told by their friends in the Legislature that they need not work for it, and they did not. When the bill came up, the suffrage members said nothing, while the opponents exhausted themselves in speeches, but in vain.

Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky said: "You do not realize what platform declarations mean. The politicians mean to give us suffrage, for their own party advantage; therefore, there is no need of speeches."

Mrs. Catt said: "I may be too blooming and perennial an optimist, but I sense so clearly a great change in the outlook for our movement that it seems wholly wrong for it to go on in the direction in which it was headed 30 years ago. Our hour has struck; our time has come; but not if we continue to discuss the little picky points they brought up 30 years ago, such as whether a mother will still take care of her baby if she has a vote. Anyone who says that now is trying to put something over on us."

Ambassador Gerard said that we were a mumbo jumbo of States, without national feeling. We are 48 little mumbo jumbos of States, and each State is a mumbo jumbo of counties and towns, each seeing only its own local problems. The thing that has always impressed me is the big patriotic national feeling of England and Germany. Austria is split up and without national feeling, and Austria got 'flaxed' in the first six months of the war. If we are to go in either for war or

for peace, or if we are to get behind a great big peace movement when this awful thing is over, as I hope we are, we must learn to think nationally.

"We must stop thinking of our little campaign next year, or planning to get suffrage in our State in 1922. We have come to the end. By next March we shall have our Federal Amendment through Congress."

"Some Congressmen say their women are not interested in the Federal Amendment because they are interested in a referendum in their State. Because the women of their State do not constantly talk to them about the Federal Amendment, they do not know that they are interested in it. You should just shower your Congressmen with gratitude for what they do for the Federal Amendment."

"The United States ought not to come trailing along after Great Britain in this matter. I have just enough revolutionary blood in me to make me thoroughly indignant that England should beat us to the application of the principle for which we fought the revolution. Any American man with a drop of red blood in his veins will see it if you put it to him on that ground."

"Many members of Congress of Southern birth or descent are already supporting the Federal Amendment. We must make Northerners and Southerners alike lift up their eyes to the heights and see this great principle as it is—Make them look at the question nationally, and not linger along clinging to the old doctrine of the early days when the States felt timid of the national government. When a Democrat is converted, he is not converted half way. The South may yet be the leader for suffrage by the Federal route. When the changed circumstances convert such an old stone wall as Aquilath, anything may happen. Even if a man is bought and sold and wrapped and delivered to some one of the big interests, he has enough manhood to be converted if we get at him in the right way."

The resolutions passed called upon the men of the Mississippi Valley States to urge their Senators and Representatives in Congress to submit the Federal Amendment without delay, and also asked the Representatives to vote for the creation in the Lower House of a committee on Woman Suffrage, such as already exists in the U. S. Senate. Nation-wide prohibition was endorsed as a war measure, and help in conservation of the food supply. A resolution was also passed against the lowering of educational standards and the removal of industrial safeguards, pointing out that England had found the output of munitions to be actually lessened by lengthening the hours of work.

Many pleasant things were said about the Woman's Journal; and it was a delightful novelty for its editor to have two New England victories to report.

Over the whole conference hung the shadow of the war. Mrs. Andrews of Ueland of Minnesota, who presided, is the mother of ten children, and has two sons of military age, who may be enrolled in the army at any time. Many of the women present had sons or brothers already in the ranks. The editor of the Woman's Journal thought of the first Mississippi Valley Conference, many years ago, when Mrs. McCulloch brought her little son to be dedicated by Henry B. Blackwell to the cause of equal rights. She made a beautiful picture as she stood with the baby in her arms, against the background of the American flag. Today that son has volunteered. Mrs. Clarke, president of the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association, telegraphed that she could not come to the conference because her whole family had just enlisted. It was with a sense of more than usual solemnity that the women made their pleas and laid their plans to hasten the coming of equal suffrage, as a great patriotic measure, for the good of their country and of the world.

A. S. B.

A NEW DEFINITION

She was a dear old lady, a bit behind the times, and was reading advertisements. "Father," she asked, "what is these negligee shirts?" "Don't you know? Negligee shirts ain't so choky as a biled shirt—I mean a regular hard-biled shirt. A negligee shirt is something you might call a soft-biled shirt."

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE

The New England Suffrage Conference and Festival in Boston on the evening of May 10, brought together an audience that crowded the Twentieth Century Club rooms, and it was a happy and hilarious crowd. With three New England victories to celebrate, everybody wore a smiling face.

After the supper, Mrs. Nettie Shuler gave a greeting from the National Association. The victory in Rhode Island was then presented from four different angles by Mrs. Barton P. Jenks, president of the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association, who directed the successful campaign, and brought all her political acumen to the work; Mrs. Edwin C. Smith, chairman of the Legislative committee, to whose skillful and indefatigable labor the success was declared to be largely due; Miss Elizabeth Upham Yates, honorary president, who upheld the suffrage flag in Rhode Island during the hard and unpopular years, sowing the seed that was to bear fruit later, and preaching presidential suffrage both to Rhode Island and to the nation; and Mrs. Sara M. Algeo, chairman of the Providence Woman Suffrage party, who has put in ten years of arduous and devoted work for the same end. All were warmly applauded, and when Miss Yates was introduced the whole audience rose.

The Rhode Island State flag, with its anchor and its motto, "Hope," hung behind the speakers. Vermont was to have been represented by its president, Dr. Grace Sherwood, but she was detained at the last moment by a case. Mrs. Canfield, therefore, spoke for Vermont, the first New England State to give women anything more than the school vote. Vermonters feel that their victory is really greater than Rhode Island's, since presidential suffrage can be exercised only once in four years, while the new Vermont law gives women a vote for all city and town officers, and also upon the liquor question, and the other subjects decided in town meetings.

Mrs. Canfield said that the Anti-Suffrage Association had contributed to the success in Vermont. Their president came to Montpelier and stayed all through the legislative session, boarding at the most expensive hotel, and other anti-suffrage women came in large numbers and lobbied. They convinced the legislators of women's ability to do political work. The suffrage planks in the platforms of the national parties had given the movement a marked impetus in Vermont.

Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, who is conducting the campaign in Maine, was formerly a Rhode Island woman, and told how she had worked for suffrage there. In the W. C. T. U. even earlier than Miss Yates, who was then living in Maine. Mrs. Livingston presented the status of the question in Maine, where an amendment for full suffrage has won a preliminary victory, passing the Legislature by a unanimous vote in one House and by a large majority in the other. It goes to the voters next September. She told of the strong and weak points in the situation. "We have all the moral forces with us," she said. "Maine is a State of churches. We have with us the churches and the philanthropic and educational elements."

Woman suffrage has been endorsed by the Grange, the W. C. T. U., the State Federation of Women's Clubs, etc. In addition to the forces that always oppose equal suffrage, Mrs. Livingston said, the suffragists are hampered by lack of organization, lack of money, the big war, and the fact that the suffrage amendment is to be voted upon at the same time with an amendment empowering the Governor to remove any sheriff who fails to enforce the prohibitory law—a measure that will call out the utmost activity of the liquor interests. She said:

"We believe we have an even chance to carry woman suffrage. We have dedicated ourselves to win Maine, and we mean to do it. Mrs. Livingston's address was very warmly received, and pledged ladies going off," said he, "then I and a collection were taken for the benefit of the Maine campaign. The industrial dangers confronting all the New England States were presented by Miss Alice Henry and Miss Marion Hanford, industrial organizer of the Boston E. S.

A. for G. G. Connecticut has thrown over its restrictions on nightwork for women. Vermont has just empowered the Governor and the Commissioner of Labor to suspend all the industrial safeguards. New York has just passed a law under which even children of seven years of age may be forced to work. The New England Conference adopted the same industrial resolution passed by the Massachusetts W. S. A. It will be found in another column.

Mr. Howard L. Blackwell presented a plan for the wide circulation in New England of the last two issues of The Woman's Journal before the paper moves to New York.

Mrs. Annie Porritt reported from Connecticut that a constitutional amendment for full suffrage had passed one House of the Legislature. Under the State constitution it must now stand over until the next session, and then come before the other House. If passed there, it will then go to the voters. Mrs. Porritt said:

"Connecticut is better prepared for a referendum than any New England State that has yet had one. There are only about 160 towns in the State, and we have 130 Suffrage Leagues, besides many committees."

She gave a graphic account of the hearing on the bill to let women vote on the license question, when all the liquor men who came to oppose it wore the red roses of the anti-suffragists. In the words of the State president, Mrs. Hepburn, it was a striking and visible proof of the alliance between "the red roses and the red noses."

Miss Martha S. Kimball, president of New Hampshire, said that their legislative vote on woman suffrage this year showed a gain of 25 per cent over their vote in the last Legislature. It also showed that on a vote of the country members, suffrage had a majority. It was the city vote that defeated the bill.

Miss Blackwell presided at the conference, which was enjoyable and enthusiastic throughout.

A. S. B.

VERMONT'S BIG GAIN

The victory for woman suffrage won in Vermont is much larger than was at first realized.

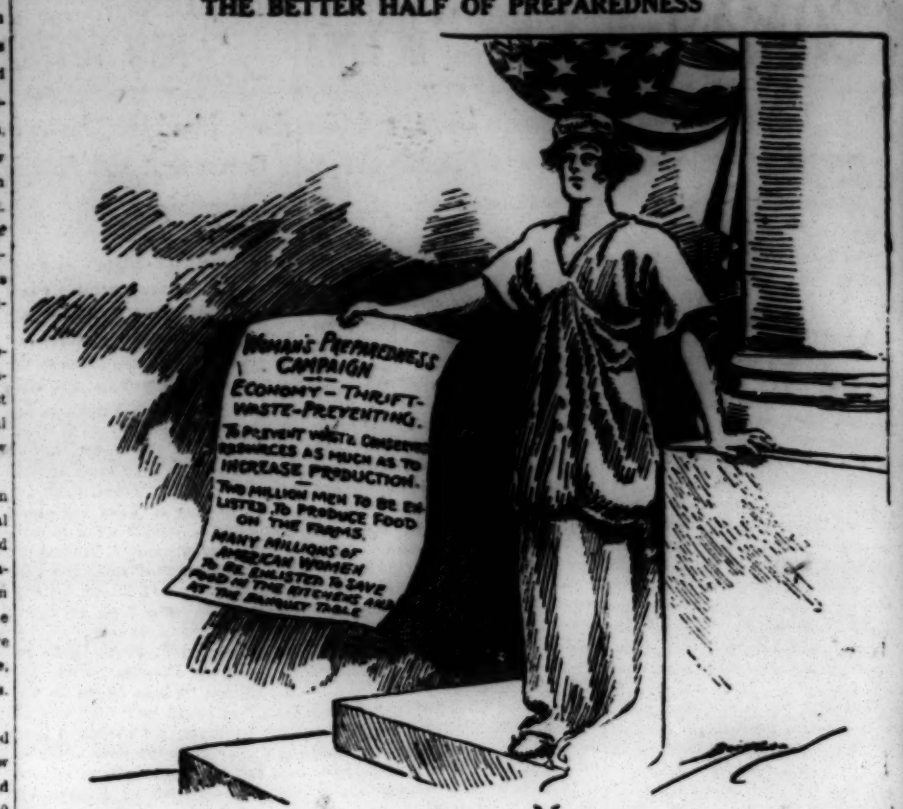
When it was announced that municipal suffrage had been given to tax-paying women, it was supposed by suffragists throughout the country that this would affect only a few women, as comparatively few women pay a direct tax. Under the Vermont law, however, any woman owning even one dollar can apply to have it listed for taxation, and by the payment of a few cents can acquire the right to vote for all city and town officers, and upon all the topics that come before the town meetings, including the liquor question.

The full text of the Vermont bill is as follows: An Act to amend Section 2416 of the Public Statutes as amended by Section 1 of No. 111 of the Acts of 1915 relating to the qualification of voters in Town Meetings and allowing women to vote in Town Meetings. It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont:

Section 1. Section 2416 of the Public Statutes as amended by Section 1 of No. 111 of the Acts of 1915 (Section 2465 of the General Laws, as proposed) is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 2416. (ec. 2465 G. L.) A male citizen, twenty-one years of age, who has taken the freeman's oath and whose list, including poll, is taken in a town at the annual assessment preceding a town meeting, and whose tax or taxes due such town were paid prior to the fifteenth day of February preceding such town meeting, or who has attained the age of twenty-one years subsequent to the last annual assessment, or who is exempt from taxation for any cause, shall, while residing in such town, be a voter in town meeting, and a female citizen twenty-one years of age whose list is taken in a town at the annual assessment preceding a town meeting and whose tax or taxes due such town were paid prior to the fifteenth day of February preceding such town meeting, shall, while residing in such town, be a voter in town meeting; but such male citizen or female citizen, if a resident of an incorporated village, within such town, shall not vote in town meeting for town road commissioner unless at least fifteen per cent of the last highway tax of such incorporated village has been paid of the town treasurer to be expended upon the highways of the

THE BETTER HALF OF PREPAREDNESS



Half Minute Moods

CHIVALRY IN THE SENATE
 From Alice Duer Miller in New York Tribune

Senator Brown's bill suspending the labor laws for the protection of workers in this State has passed the Senate. The bill will particularly affect the welfare of women and children workers. It passed with only one dissenting vote—that of Senator Downing. Senator Wagner, however, did attempt to amend it, on the ground that England had admitted having made a mistake in decreasing the protection for her women workers.

"Do you mean to say," said Senator Brown, justly horrified, "that all laws respecting the night work of women should be enforced during the war? As for England, I doubt if any man in the Capitol reads as much English literature as I do."

So the bill was passed. "For women's work," the Senate said. "Is what we chiefly need; And little boys and little girls Do very well, indeed. Now all employers, Labor Dear, May satisfy their greed."

"But not on us," the children cried. "You can't mean that, we're sure. In any crisis that would be only a dismal cure." "I'm very fond," said Mr. Brown, "of English literature."

And, speaking of chivalry, as Senator Brown does whenever he makes an anti-suffrage speech, though this bill threatening the welfare of women and children had only one vote against it, another bill involving the condition of train crews and day laborers mustered seventeen votes opposed.

Perhaps the Senate had been reading Mr. Henry Wise Wood's recent anti-suffrage speech, in which he said that in America, "woman approaches to the state of divinity." The Senators may have felt there was no reason for laws protecting a creature of such exalted position. Goddess, you may work all night, Goddess, you may work all day. It would be most impolite For mere man to say you nay.

SOME HARMONY
 From Christian Register
 On Patriot's Day a small boy said
 "Father, do they call it Concord,
 because the Americans conquered
 the British there?"

ABILITY DEMONSTRATED

From New York Evening Post
 The appointment of Miss Grace Abbott as director of the division of the Department of Labor charged with the administration of the Child Labor Law, will reassure those who have feared the breaking down of labor legislation on account of the war. As director of the Immigrants' Protective League and resident of Hull House, Chicago, Miss Abbott has linked her name with the small group of social workers who are coming more and more into prominence in the larger affairs of the nation. That one of her demonstrated ability and ideals should have been chosen is an earnest of the manner in which the federal government proposes to enforce the law.

town outside of such incorporated village.
 Sec. 2.—This act shall take effect from its passage.

It will be seen that this is a comprehensive enactment. The Vermonters have good cause for rejoicing, and the friends of justice throughout the country will rejoice with them.

A. S. B.

WAR AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE

From the Providence Journal
 Anti-suffragists must be dull, indeed, if they do not see that the war is going to have a stimulating effect on the campaign for giving women the ballot in this country.

That is the effect it has had on the cause in Great Britain. The government at London is preparing to bestow the right to vote on women in recognition of their splendid share in meeting the military necessities of the nation—and also because the artificiality of the old-time barriers that have been raised against them is generally acknowledged. They have fitted into the industrial scheme of things without difficulty of any sort. They have taken the places of men in a great variety of routine employments. In no respect have they failed to make good.

In the United States there is likewise a significant movement toward the introduction of women into men's ordinary pursuits. The Boston Elevated Railway, according to the testimony of an officer before the Massachusetts Public Service Corporation on Tuesday, expects 1500 of its conductors to be drafted for war service and is prepared to employ women in their stead. The Pennsylvania Railroad is also arranging to use many women in various capacities, and other transportation concerns are sure to follow the example of these two companies.

It would not be surprising if, as the direct result of the war, the suffrage were thrown open by 1920 to great numbers of American women who do not now possess it. Gradually the old arguments, the old precedents, the old prejudices, are falling down. There is no reason why they should be laboriously and vainly upheld.

SUFFRAGE IN RUSSIA

Christian Science Monitor
 With the cause of woman suffrage to all intents and purposes an accomplished fact in Russia, it is particularly interesting to note how very much as a matter of course it has come about. The fact is that Russia has had practically nothing to learn on the question, no long-established political prejudices and traditions to get rid of or to modify, and no firmly established system to uproot. Her representative government, in so far as the Duma under the old regime can be called representative, had been established little more than ten years, and the franchise under which the members of the Duma were elected was so rigidly restricted and altogether arbitrary that the issue of sex had never really entered into the matter at all.

Those, however, who have in any way made themselves acquainted with the history of the Russian revolution, not merely the brief triumphant conclusion of the last few weeks, but the slow and dogged struggle leading up to it, which has been going on beneath the surface for the last fifty years, cannot fail to have recognized that women have taken an equal part with men in that struggle. The life story of revolutionists like Stenialk, to take only one instance, shows how prominently women have, all along, figured in the movement, and how unflinchingly they have borne their share of the burdens and sufferings which their stand for liberty has entailed upon them. They have gone to prison, been exiled, suffered the extreme penalty and untold indignities in their efforts to establish a democratic government, and names like Sophie Perovskaya, Vera Figner, Vera Zasoulitch, Marie Spiridonova, and above all, Catherine Bereshkovskaya, "the grandmother of the revolution," as she is affectionately called by Russians everywhere, will stand in history side by side with those of men who have

achieved the present great victory for the cause of democracy.

In these circumstances, when the Provisional Government set about its great task of breaking shackles and throwing open doors in all directions, it recognized but one door to the franchise, and that was the door which gave access, in the words of the Government's own declaration, to "universal and equal suffrage, and equal franchise for men and women."

THE WOMAN VOTE

From the Chicago Herald
 The legislative sessions of the first four months of this year have done more to advance the cause of woman suffrage than any similar period in the history of the country. A year ago when the suffragists were formulating their appeals and demands for the platform makers of the political parties they talked of the "four million women voters."

Twelve months have not elapsed since that total intended to work magic in the national convention was noised abroad. Yet now we find the suffrage accountants announcing the present voting strength of women to be 5,557,308—more than twice the figure so persuasive to the leaders of the last presidential campaign. Arkansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Indiana, Ohio and Rhode Island have each bestowed an important measure of suffrage upon women, and they do not exhaust the record.

The suffragists now have an effective presidential vote which is within 11,000 of the ballots cast for the Republican candidate in November. They have the prospects of early triumphs in other States. They have the prestige of their victory in England. Rapidly the woman's battle is taking its place as a historic episode to be catalogued with the struggle for manhood suffrage characteristic of the America of the first half of the nineteenth century.

A BIG YEAR FOR WOMEN

From the Boston Transcript
 This is beginning to look like a big year for the women folks. As John marches off to war, Mary steps into his job; and while that is all very fine in an emergency like this, what is John going to do about it when he comes back and finds Mary firmly established at his desk? That is a question for the future that must be met in England; and consideration of it need not at this time cause either concern or anxiety. One thing at a time; that is the demand of the hour. And since John must go, Mary must remain behind to keep the wheels of commerce humming. There are plenty of indications that she will do it with enthusiasm, and if she proves her worth in fields of activity heretofore closed to her, Johnny will have to find something else to do when he comes marching home again, hurrah! Undoubtedly he will step onward and upward, for when this war is over the whole world will need rehabilitation and rebuilding, and there will be plenty of work for every pair of hands. With Boston society girls going into the navy as radio operators, and Boston women taking tickets on our street cars, the economic upheaval may be said to have begun. There is no reason why a society girl shouldn't send wireless, while temperance conductors are assured of success, for they have long been passing fair. Collecting nickels will come to them naturally—with many women it is a gift. They should bring a refining influence to our popular vehicles of transportation, and cause a general sprucing up along the line. As for the girls, the door of opportunity is opening at their tynch. The old order will change—but the new, no doubt, will side with those of men who have

COMMUNICATIONS

REGULATION OF FOOD PRICES

To the Editor:—
Allow me to express my hearty approval of your recent editorial on "The Enemies Within" and "The Camel's Nose."

May I also suggest that with the millions that the government is raising for war purposes, the soldiers and sailors should be sufficiently well paid so that their families need not become objects of charity. May we not as Suffrage Organizations, agitate to this end?

While we, the common people, have been paying exorbitant prices for the necessities of life, men intimately acquainted with the financial operations of New York City point out the fact that, according to the annual reports of fifty great corporations during the two years from 1914-1916 their absolutely net earnings show an increase of 500 per cent in those two years.

In the face of this situation, Sumner Gerard, brother of the former Ambassador, Alexander M. Bing of Bing & Bing, the most powerful firm of apartment house builders, and owners, in the country, and Ames Pinchot, another wealthy member of New York, have urged the members of the Ways and Means Committee of Congress, to tax all people, including themselves and corporations who have yearly incomes of \$100,000 and over, so that their incomes above that amount shall be used for the prosecution of the war. This is splendid. I think such an exhibition of fine spirit on the part of wealthy men was never made before, but if this were done, such people and corporations would, even then, be sacrificing nothing compared with people having incomes ranging from \$1000 to \$4000, whom it is now proposed to tax, and even less compared with people who have less, and are so compelled to go without the very necessities of life.

While we, the common people, are exhorted to "economize" and to "sacrifice" even to the point of giving our nearest and dearest, our great corporations continue to pile up their millions and unscrupulous people continue to make money out of our necessities by speculating in food.

Since women and children suffer most from the evils of war and high prices, may we not as suffragists and suffragist organizations, agitate and work for government regulation of food prices and government use of all yearly incomes of \$100,000 and over for war expenses, and thus deal with causes instead of results? Is not this the truest and wisest patriotism for this time?

The services of the ordinary woman have been offered to the government by employers and by leaders of all sorts of organizations with nearly as much generosity as the Kaiser has shown in offering lands belonging to other people to different nations, provided they will join with him against his enemies. Some of us have been offered six or seven times, by as many different organizations. Our ordinary people could be more enthusiastic in their loyalty if we felt that the other fellow was being taxed his fair share.

The writer would emphasize the fact that she is not a German or a German sympathizer; on the contrary, her ancestors fought and suffered in both the revolutionary and the Civil War, while other classes stayed at home and made fortunes out of their suffering.

Yours for Liberty and Justice in Our Native Land,
Idella N. Gardner, Hammon, N.J.

THE ILLINOIS AMENDMENT
The comment by Katherine M. Porter in a recent issue is very misleading—to state it most kindly. For instance, she failed to state that there were only six votes against the suffrage amendment in the Senate.

Many Illinois men and women believe that the officers of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association have, by their legislative campaign, succeeded in delaying suffrage in Illinois indefinitely.

Women who heretofore have believed it inexpedient to push suffrage legislation believe that now is the "psychological moment" to submit the amendment in Illinois. It is not at all impossible to amend the constitution of Illinois—as has been proved at least seven times since 1870.

It ought not to be easy to amend the fundamental law of the government. If the tax amendment has failed to carry there are very good reasons for the failure:

Not 10 per cent of the voters understood its purpose, and no one knew what the legislature would do with the amendment carried.

It was submitted at a very bitter presidential election, where congressmen, governor and other important officers were also elected. The same conditions will prevail in 1920. But in 1918 the highest

officer to be elected is state treasurer.

Every voter understands what the suffrage amendment means and has ideas on the subject which he will not fail to express if he has an opportunity in an "off" political year.

Illinois voters have never yet had an opportunity to give women suffrage. The men who are now enlisting are of the better class of voters. If they are not back before the fall of 1918 there will be fewer men of the better type to vote in 1920 than in 1918 and we shall be at the mercy of the men voters who stay at home.

Cannot both men and women see the advisability if not the necessity of allowing men to put full protection in the hands of women before they sacrifice their own lives?

Not considering the great expense it would be unwise to make a new constitution during a war. If this war continues we shall not have a new constitution. And there will be every reason why we should be given full suffrage at the earliest opportunity, i. e., in 1918. If we don't have a new constitution there will again be the fight between the various desired amendments in 1919 and suffrage will again lose out.

All the representatives I know who supported the suffrage amendment have always been for suffrage and were elected by the better element, regardless of party. It is to be hoped that the members of this Illinois legislature, unhindered and uninfluenced by women, will yet reconsider, and submit their own good judgment, on the amendment in 1918.

If this is not done the only present hope is through a federal amendment and that ought now to be passed as a war measure and for the relief of those states which, like Illinois, are hampered by their constitutions.

It was touching to see how every member of the judiciary committee who expressed himself was for full suffrage as soon as possible. Let Uncle Sam give him the opportunity now—while he is still there—to prove those sentiments.

From One Who Attended the Committee Hearings of both Senate and House.

NEW BOOKS

The influence of the war is subtly felt even in such a book even as Elsie Clews Parsons' "Social Rule—A Study of the Will to Power."

Mrs. Parsons but glances at it now and then, as the big national form of the longing for self-expression in its familiar guise of the desire for power over others. But where she really gets to grips with her subject is in her study of the individual, past and present, near and far, in all possible personal relations, parent and child, man and animal. The social conventions are analyzed till they have given an account of themselves by no means flattering to their audacious devotees. Whoever, reading these pages, are honest with themselves, will find "Social Rule" an enlightening, as well as an extremely humbling book. For with most of us, one form self-expression takes is the boxing of others. Mrs. Parsons carries her torch into the obscure recesses of our minds, and compels us to admit that very often what we are pleased to term desire for others' good, such as exacting obedience from children, in season and out of season, has at bottom a less unselfish motive.

"The will to power, and more particularly the will to power over other people is a more general character than we are aware of. There is an enormous amount of energy put to controlling or regulating human creatures, to keeping them in their place, to keeping them in order. In fact, without exaggeration one may say that the bulk of our surplus energy beyond that applied to sustaining life, expresses itself in ruling others. A considerable part of energy spent on ruling or on social control goes into justifying the given means of rule or control," as in the constant discussion on the servant question, wherever mistresses do foregather.

Mrs. Parsons' hope for the future lies in the diversion of our surplus energy from these personal channels and its concentration upon "bettering nature rather than bettering man, or shall we say, in bettering human beings through bettering the conditions they live under; in such outlets for effort and ambition I find the opportunity for excellence for a greater measure of social freedom."

What a joy is Alice Duer Miller! In "Women Are People," which expresses the heart of Mrs. Miller's hopeful and inspiring philosophy she has collected a number of the verses, topical and otherwise, which for the last two or three years have brightened the columns of the

"New York Tribune." Those who read them there will want to read them again, and those who dwell not near Manhattan will rush off to buy the little book, when they can be assured that every line in it is as witty and telling as "The Demise of Chivalry" written in answer to an anti argument that, since women already receive, in return for the taxes they pay, police and other protection, attention to garbage and other civic advantages, it is unjust to ask for the vote in addition.

The courteous policeman on my last Who always helps me cross the crowded street, Had I the ballot—as I understand—Would throw me underneath the horses' feet.

The garbage man, whose wise, efficient plan, Is daily to remove my garbage can, Would pass me by, all coldness and neglect, If he should catch me voting like a man.

But one there is who will not change, I know, However far astray we women go, Who questions not of woman's sphere or charm— The tax collector never answers no.

"Civilization and Womanhood" is a summary of the woman movement, as it affects sex relations specially, and will serve to introduce many to the larger literature of the subject, which Mrs. Bradbury freely makes use of, in thoughtfully discussing her subject.

In "The Other Kind of Girl," the writer, who is anonymous, tells, in the form of an autobiography, of the poor chances the girl (or the boy either) in so many small country places has of growing up with any sort of ideal as to the relations between men and women. This particular girl, unguarded from without or from within, slips down and down till the street claims her, and it is her backward glance over her life that makes the story. It is very conservatively written, and quite free from either sentimentalism or sensationalism.

Those who have heard Mrs. Laura E. Richards read her own tales do not need to be told how charming they are. "Pippin" is a boy after the author's own heart. We make his acquaintance first just as he is leaving Shoreham State prison. Brought up as a professional crook, he has been befriended by the prison captain, who half through experience of many like

Pippin, and half through sheer

FARMS OFFERED FOR WAR SERVICE

Several farms have been offered to the suffragists for use in the war service work. One of these, belonging to Miss Rantz-Rees and Miss Ryan of Greenwich, is being opened as a farm camp training school for women. It is on the Mianus River, eight miles from Greenwich. The object of the school is to give a practical course in farming, beginning with the preparing of the ground, planting, and caring for the crops, and carrying through the work to the harvesting, marketing, canning and preserving of the products. An opportunity is given to learn about care of stock, feeding and milking cattle. Supplementary lecture courses with scientific reading form part of the instruction. The land, camp outfit and instruction are given without charge. Pupils are expected to bring their own bedding, towels and small tools. The cost, including board, share of the cost of tilling the land, fertilizing, seeding, and transporting the produce is estimated at from \$50 to \$80 for the eight weeks course—laundry extra. The produce or income derived from the farm can either be devoted to defraying living expenses or be disposed of for the benefit of suffrage work. Another farm at Riverport, offered by Mr. and Mrs. Tressott Barnes, had to be declined by the War Service Committee, as there was no possibility of raising the necessary funds to utilize it in time for planting. Several other farms would be available if the Committee had the funds and labor to utilize them.

Two buildings have also been offered by the War Service Committee to the Emergency Relief Committee of the State for use as hospitals. One was volunteered by Mrs. Fannie Dixon Welch of Columbia, and another by Mrs. C. E. H. Phillips of Glenbrook, Conn. This was a building used as a Boys' Club. It was offered by Miss Rantz-Rees to Mr. H. S. Miller, Chairman of the Emergency Relief Committee of Stamford.

DETROIT, Mich.—The Detroit Federation of Women's Clubs holds that most American women will give their sons for their country, but will want assurance that their boys will be free from moral laxity in the war camps. At the last meeting, the women adopted a resolution calling upon the War Department to bar female camp followers from the concentration points.

Two hundred and fifty girls are taking the surgical dressing and first aid course. Four hundred and fifty girls of the special serving course, are turning over their work to the Red Cross as fast as it is completed. Before June 175 pairs of pajamas, 75 night shirts, and 100 bathrobes will be sent to the front. Socks, wash cloths, aviators' caps, mufflers, etc., are being added by the knitting classes.

Twenty girls are taking the course in care and operation of motor trucks and cars, and studying repair work. One of the 20 is to enlist for army aviation service, the others are preparing themselves for service either at home or abroad.

Seventy-five young women are taking class in canning, gardening and poultry and stock raising. Eighty girls, the largest class in the country, are studying agriculture, and each member is the proud owner of a hive of bees, which will supply honey for a family.

WOMEN'S VOTE OUTNUMBERS MEN'S

EPWORTH, Ia.—More women than men cast ballots at Epworth, Iowa, on May 7, when a special bond in the sum of \$20,000 was voted upon. The money is to be used in the erection of a new school to take the place of the unsafe and unsanitary building that is now housing the children of Epworth.

sympathy, has changed the lad's point of view, and given him something to live for, at first nothing more than to please Mr. Hadley; but later the desire to help other victims like himself is uppermost. His indomitable cheerfulness and sense of fun, come to his rescue and theirs in all sorts of difficulties.

Three books by Susanna Corroft are only purchasable in the set, which seems a pity, as they are by no means of even quality. "What to Eat, and When" has gone through four editions, and is a good handbook, based upon the work of dietitians. "Let's Be Healthy" is complementary to it. But a volume under the title of "The Woman Worth While," should carry us upward, and not merely repeat statements that no one is troubled to question.

"Social Rule, by Elsie Clews Parsons, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, \$1.00 net. "Women Are People," by Alice Duer Miller, George H. Doran Company, New York, \$1.00 net. "Civilization and Womanhood," by Harriet B. Bradbury, Richard G. Badger, Boston, \$1.00. "The Other Kind of Girl," Anonymous, B. W. Huebsch, New York, \$1.00.

"Pippin," by Laura E. Richards, D. Appleton & Company, New York. "Let's Be Healthy in Mind and Body: What to Eat and When: The Woman Worth While," by Susanna Corroft, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London, \$1.35 the set.

PROTEST ON WOMEN'S WAGES
LONDON, England.—The executive council of the National Union of Clerks has made a strong protest to Lord Derby on account of the low rate of pay offered by the war office for women clerks for the army. The pay ranges from \$5.75 to \$8 a week, from which \$2.50 is deducted for board and lodging, while at the beginning of the war men clerks received \$7 a week, plus allowances and keep.

In munition works and shipyards women and girls have been excluded from the general increase in wages recently awarded in these trades by the committee on production. An application has therefore been made by the National Federation of Women Workers, through the general secretary, Miss Mary MacArthur, for a general advance of two-pence per hour on all wage rates fixed by statutory orders for women and girls. The federation has been assured that the matter is having the careful consideration of the ministry.

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GIRLS REFUTE TIME-WORN ARGUMENT

Iowa Students Demonstrate Ability to Do War Service in Many Lines

The time-honored argument that women have no right to the ballot because of their inability to do war service, is no longer effective in the middle west. For after its long and useful career, the co-eds of the Iowa Agricultural College, have buried that argument in a permanent grave.

Of the 620 young women students at Ames there is not one who has not voluntarily assumed work in military or food production lines, work which requires from one to three hours a day. Home nursing, required, is being studied by every girl in the college. The voluntary work includes classes in stock raising, care and operation of the automobile, tractor operating, bookkeeping, canning, first aid, knitting, sewing, gardening and poultry raising.

Four hundred and fifty girls are taking the surgical dressing and first aid course. Four hundred and fifty girls of the special serving course, are turning over their work to the Red Cross as fast as it is completed. Before June 175 pairs of pajamas, 75 night shirts, and 100 bathrobes will be sent to the front. Socks, wash cloths, aviators' caps, mufflers, etc., are being added by the knitting classes.

Twenty girls are taking the course in care and operation of motor trucks and cars, and studying repair work. One of the 20 is to enlist for army aviation service, the others are preparing themselves for service either at home or abroad.

Seventy-five young women are taking class in canning, gardening and poultry and stock raising. Eighty girls, the largest class in the country, are studying agriculture, and each member is the proud owner of a hive of bees, which will supply honey for a family.

HOME GARDENS FLOURISHING
Iowa Census Shows Great Interest in Agricultural Campaign

The result of the campaign for home gardens, the principal work undertaken by the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association this year, was shown in Dubuque during the past week by a home garden census which was taken in the public schools.

The Rotary Club and the local newspapers have assisted in the agitation, with the result that practically every resident in Dubuque with available garden space has planted vegetable seeds this spring. In the census taken in the high school, 1364 cards were distributed among pupils. Of these, 1057 reported that they had home gardens. Of the 307 who had no seed planted, 188 signified their willingness to undertake work in school gardens if they were provided.

The Home Garden Committee of the Rotary Club has undertaken to supply land to people who want gardens, and a large number of vacant lots have been donated, free of charge, by their owners. Even the public kindergartens have taken part in the movement, and tiny garden plots have been planted and are being cared for by five-year-olds.

SENATOR ROBINSON SPEAKS
Senator Helen Hing Robinson, of Colorado, gave a stirring suffrage address before the Woman's Club of Ft. Dodge, Iowa, on April 24.

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Apply: Executive Secretary, J. E. Decker, Room 20-3, 343 Fifth Avenue, New York.

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PATRIOTIC WORK WITH BOSTON'S IMMIGRANTS

BOSTON, Mass.—Mayor Curley has received a letter from the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government placing the services of its divisions in all wards and precincts of the city at his disposal for purposes of Americanization, Increase to Food Supply, Elimination of Waste, and Red Cross. Committees have been appointed for each of these departments, and it is the earnest desire of the Association to cooperate closely with the Boston Committee on Public Safety in order to secure the maximum degree of efficiency. The women of Boston can render very real patriotic service by an Americanization Committee throughout the 26 wards of the city, and the North End Committee, comprising the following officers, is the first in the field: Immigrants, Mrs. Gallagher, Mrs. Clara B. Beatty; Public Meetings for foreign peoples, Mrs. Wenona Osborne Pinkham; Propaganda, Talks to Suffragists on Americanization, Mrs. Frank Scanlan, Mrs. Emma J. Hutchins; Child Welfare, Mrs. A. Barr Comstock; Co-operation with Free Employment Office of the State, Miss Helen P. Tarr; Co-ordination of Existing Agencies in the North End, Miss Stella W. Jones.

"Our Immigrant People in War Times" was the subject of an informal conference at the Lenox Hotel on Tuesday, Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley presiding. "A Red Cross Auxiliary in the North End," "Co-ordination of North End Activities," "Unemployment—A Plan of Co-operation with State Free Employment Bureau," "Care of Babies and Children of Working Mothers," "Public Meetings in School Centers," "Education of Americans on Home Conditions," "History and Literature of Immigrants," were among the topics ably discussed by Mrs. Wenona Osborne Pinkham, Miss Stella W. Jones, Mrs. Frank Scanlan, Mrs. A. Barr Comstock and Miss Helen P. Tarr.

THE POSITION OF WOMEN IN FRANCE
Must Form Trade Unions to Secure Better Labor Conditions

PARIS, France.—Mme. Suzanne Grinberg, member of the Paris Bar, is continuing her inquiry of the opinion of eminent men and women on the subject of the position which women have created for themselves during the war. The replies which she has received are being published in La Renaissance; one of the most interesting is that of M. Brieux, the famous playwright, member of the French Academy. M. Brieux insists on the necessity for women to form themselves into trade unions in order that they may be protected from iniquitous labor conditions. He says: The lamentable conditions in which women work very often, the starvation wages which are the lot of many of them, demand that we should adopt efficacious remedies. It is possible that a great letter? Will not the State, the great railway administration, the banks, etc., soon understand that they must introduce reforms, that it is a scandal to see women doing the work of men and earning a lower salary. There is so much to be done in this direction that it is probable that it will take some time to accomplish. It is, therefore, necessary that women should organize themselves with a view to remedying this condition of things. Feminine labor does not defend itself, and in this lies a great danger, the gravity of which must not be overlooked.

M. Leon Brunschwig of the Sorbonne is of opinion that with many people the reason of their dislike of the feminist movement is nothing but the old obsession of masculine and feminine gender, to which humanity appears to have been subjected from prehistoric times. It will not in the least advance matters deliberately to continue the slave of ancestral beliefs, he says. Nothing will be gained by trying to establish the incompatibility of women for factory work. France will more and more need women in the factories. But raison d'etre of humanity is to adapt circumstances to the demands of progress. If women are not fitted for the factory, as it has existed up till now, then the factory of the future must be fitted to the women. The necessities of war which have inspired our manufacturers with such admirable initiative have awakened them also to this fact. They will find in England admirable models. The necessity of letting women enter the liberal professions is no longer questioned by anybody. But it is high time that a frank attitude were taken on the subject, and that the spirit of liberalism should accompany its letter. For example, have we any right to congratulate ourselves on having admitted women to "finance" when all that they are allowed to do is to fill minor and badly paid posts. Consider this significant fact; at a time when women had no access to higher education, it was only necessary in the institute examinations for the papers sent in to be anonymous, the names of the candidates

being written on the inside of closed envelopes, for a Sophie Kowalewska to win the prize reserved for the most advanced mathematics by our Academie des Sciences.

M. Henri-Robert, president of the Order of French Advocates, says: "The war will have been the '39' of women. Their revolution has been accomplished while the terrible drama was being enacted. They have imposed their demands by their work, their heroism, their devotion, and it must not be forgotten that before writing the 'declaration of the rights of women' they began by fulfilling their duties with the most admirable self-sacrifice. It would be ingratitude, after what they have done, not to permit them to do more. As to the question how far I consider the activity of women should extend, I will reply that it should be as extended as possible. Common sense, gratitude and public interest, all demand that we should accord the fullest welcome to their activity and their intelligence. Objections have been raised to these new ideas. But let nothing be exaggerated. There will be plenty of work for everybody. France was too hospitable to strangers, and it was certainly not advisable for French women to be employed in the place of Germans, who, in a variety of ways, will endeavor to come back again as they did after 1870. As for any trouble which may arise from such a reform, there need be no fear of it. In the thought of the patriotic work to be accomplished everybody will soon find their right place. The women of this country will remain what they are, that is to say they will continue to manifest their qualities of tact and their sense of proportion, their charm and fitness. We know now what feminine intelligence is worth. We no longer think as did Rivarol. Si jamais quelqu'un vous instruit, Tout mon bonheur sera de l'être. But Rivarol, of course, had not enough for two. And besides, concludes the president of the Order of Barristers, I would grant women the right to vote and of being elected. I feel certain that they would exercise their political rights quite as intelligently as men."

PROPOSE NATIONAL PARK NEAR CAPITAL
Strip of Wild Land Three Miles From Washington Well Suited to Serve As Public Pleasure Ground

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The trouble with Yellowstone and Glacier and Yosemite and all of our other famous national parks is that they are too far away from our centers of population to be of much service to the majority of the people. For this reason great interest has been shown in the suggestion, made at a recent symposium on national parks held in Washington, that a strip of wild land within three miles of Washington be converted into such a park.

A national park within walking distance of a metropolis is certainly a new conception; yet this one might rival some of the western reserves in beauty and wild life, and near many other great cities there are areas that could be similarly utilized.

West of Washington the Potomac breaks through a range of hills in a series of rapids and cascades. For a half mile to two miles on either side of the river the land is too steep and the soil too shallow for cultivation, so that it remains a strip of woodland, and the river appears almost as wild as it did a century ago.

THE PRESIDENT SAYS:
"This is the time for America to correct her unpardonable fault of wastefulness and extravagance. Let every man and every woman assume the duty of careful, provident use and expenditure as a public duty."

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Don't You Want to Reduce the High Cost of Living?

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DEFENSE COUNCIL WILL GUARD FOOD PRODUCTS

Arizona Organization Sends Resolutions Demanding Restrictive Legislation

PHOENIX, Ariz.—The Arizona State Council of Defense, created at the call of Governor Thomas E. Campbell, made up of men and women unselfishly giving their time and money to prepare the State against the hordes of war and its accompanying famine and destitution, is at present in session in Phoenix.

The committees have already been appointed, and on each have been selected citizens best fitted by their peculiar talents, business training and affiliations to sit on these committees, which are as follows: Public defense and security; Military training transportation; Highways and Routes of Travel; Labor; Public Health and Sanitation; Relief; Production, Conservation and Distribution of Food Supplies; Publications; Public Revenue and Finance; Mines and Manufactures; Scientific Research; Law, Federal and Interstate Relations.

Among the women who are members of the council are Mrs. Eugene Brady O'Neill, a member of the third State Legislature, and Dr. Mary Neff, who are on the committee of Public Health and Sanitation. Mrs. Elizabeth W. Layton of Clifton, Mrs. James Clark of Mesa, Mrs. E. R. Udell of St. Johns, Mrs. Joseph W. Smith of Snowflake, Mrs. E. W. French of Ray, Mrs. Morris Goldwater of Prescott, Mrs. J. W. Henderson and Mrs. Gordon Tweed of Phoenix are on the Relief Committee.

The only resolution passed as yet was introduced by Judge Frank O. Smith of Prescott, and pertains to the prohibition of the use of cereals and other food products for the manufacture of alcoholic drinks during the period of war. The resolution has been forwarded to the Arizona delegates in Congress and is as follows:

Whereas, present conditions demand the economic utilization of our national resources and energies, and

Whereas, the conservation of our food supply is imperatively necessary, now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Arizona State Council of Defense recommends to Congress the immediate enactment of legislation curtailing the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic beverages produced from cereals and other essential food product. Be it further

miles on either side of the river the land is too steep and the soil too shallow for cultivation, so that it remains a strip of woodland, and the river appears almost as wild as it did a century ago.

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HOUSING EXPERIMENT IN WORCESTER IS SUCCESS

Indian Hill Settlement Proves That Employees Are Eager to Own Their Homes—Outline of Purchasing Terms and Description of the Project

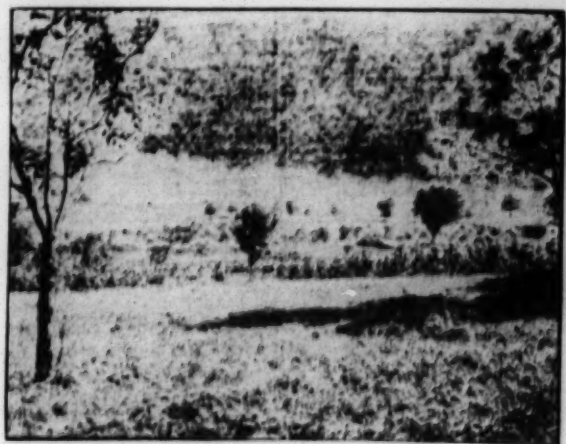
Four miles northeast of the City Hall in Worcester, Massachusetts, is a hill 750 feet high. Three years ago Indian Hill was a veritable wilderness, covered with grass, brush and trees, with only three houses in evidence. Today, fifty-four attractive, modern dwellings for the employees of a large factory located at the foot of the hill, are to be seen. The Indian Hill settlement is one of the most interesting anywhere in New England, and a few words in regard to its growth and purposes will be of interest to all who have municipal welfare at heart.

The Aim in View
The Norton Company manufactures abrasives and refractories and employs about 3,700 men. It holds the stock of the Norton Grinding Company, which is engaged in the manufacture of grinding machines and tools. This subsidiary company employs over 800 persons. The acreage of ground covered by the factories of the Norton Company seldom remains constant from month to month, but its extent could safely be put at 30 acres of floor area. The officials of the company had long been desirous of seeing their men housed in good homes, and also wished to demonstrate to Worcester as a whole that single family houses for workmen were eminently feasible, and vastly superior to the wooden three-decker.

The Housing Company
With this double aim in mind, the Indian Hill Company was incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts to serve as the machinery for securing the erection of good houses. The law permits corporations having a life less than fifty years to enter upon the business of dealing in real estate. The officers of the real estate company are identical with those of the manufacturing concern. The Indian Hill company owns some 116 acres of land, including the whole of the hill and a large farm area to the north. The fifty-four houses which have been built occupy about forty acres on the slope nearest the factories, so that the employee has only a third of a mile to walk to and from his work and can eat three meals a day at home if he so desires.

The Town Plan
The company engaged Mr. Grosvenor Atterbury of New York to lay out the original plan of streets, and the community center which will soon be a reality. The planner studied the hill very carefully and arranged his streets with regard for grades and ease of communication between the houses. The plan shows

reference for the natural features of the site in conformation, views and exposures; it seeks to provide quiet by-paths away from the lines which will some day be filled with traffic. The streets are fully as wide as necessity would ever demand in a residential area and granolithic



VIEW OF INDIAN LAKE, AS SEEN FROM THE HILL ON WHICH THE HOUSES STAND. A BOULEVARD ALONG THE EDGE OF THIS LAKE IS IN CONTEMPLATION.

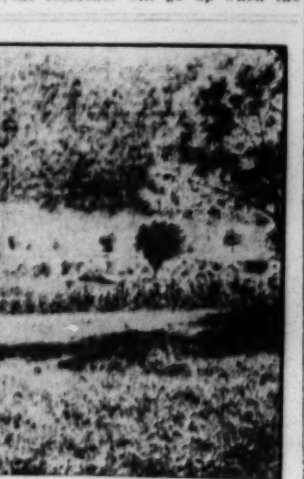
sidewalks are made along the side of the lake. The houses set back at least twenty feet from the street and fifteen feet from adjoining lot lines.

Description of Homes
All the houses are two stories in height and all are white in color, construction being either stucco throughout or stucco and clapboard. The roofs are of gray green slate. Slate was chosen because of its economy (it is cheaper than shingles in Worcester) and because the color is good in itself. The cellars are light and airy, with an outside entrance as well as an inside stairway. The plumbing fixtures, piping and kitchen arrangements are first class in every respect. Electric lighting and hardwood floors are found also. The larger type of house has on the first floor a living room with an open fireplace, a dining room, kitchen, pantry and an enclosed porch leading off the dining room. The second floor has three sleeping rooms each with two closets and two windows, a small sewing room and a modern-equipped bathroom.

A close analysis of the exteriors of the houses will show that while

there are but five types, the landscape architect has so placed the houses at varying angles and with such general good taste that no monotony is observable in looking along the streets of the settlement. Many of the houses look out over Indian Lake, a small sheet of water southeast of the hill. The land around this lake is still undeveloped and offers Worcester an opportunity for building a splendid boulevard on the side nearest the houses. If such a boulevard were built, undoubtedly a street would be run down from Indian Hill to connect with it.

Proposed Buildings
The Community Center is to be grouped around an open space near the head of Indian Hill Road. Here larger buildings for the use of all the residents will go up when the



VIEW OF INDIAN LAKE, AS SEEN FROM THE HILL ON WHICH THE HOUSES STAND. A BOULEVARD ALONG THE EDGE OF THIS LAKE IS IN CONTEMPLATION.

war is over. A bachelors' inn, really a boardinghouse for single men, and a recreation hall have been allowed space in the planner's outline for new buildings. The Indian Hill company has reserved generous tracts of high wooded land for parks. An athletic field will be built at the east-base of the hill. Laborers have already begun to dig into the side of the hill to form an amphitheater, and a baseball field and running track will be provided. Beside park areas for the general community, serious consideration is being given to the question of having small parks in the interiors of the various blocks as play spaces for the children.

Terms of Purchase
The cost of the Indian Hill land, unimproved, averaged four cents per foot. The addition of the expense of improvement brings the cost of the land up to nine cents per foot, at which price the land is sold to the Norton employees. The houses and land are sold at prices ranging from \$2800 to \$4300. The Indian Hill company requires from the purchaser an initial payment of 10 per cent of the purchase price one week before occupancy, whereupon a conveyance of the property is made.

public debt by doubling it for doing what Philadelphia has decided to do. You can imagine the cry of astonishment and hurt pride that would go up, to say nothing about the loss of those men who believe that an increase of public debt must mean an increase in public burdens. And so it has in times past because the money has been inefficiently expended, because much of our planning has been done in piecemeal. Therefore, the favorite method was, as I see it, that politicians and insiders would work for a particular plan, aware of a keen understanding that that plan was adopted and matured, they, themselves, having been forethought enough to buy property in advance, would receive the greatest amount of profit. Thus vast development of assessable values has largely flown in the pockets of insiders, the public not having had proper advantage from it. Things were done in piecemeal, in small ways—did not fit—frequently wrong because giving development that may not be needed.

Wholesale Planning
The advantage of wholesale city planning is that it distributes this advantage over a vast area and the news of it is published in advance so that everybody has a chance to take advantage of this development in advance and it cannot be piped off into secret pockets. The profits which follow out as these improvements are made are taxed for public benefit. Now what is the result? As far as I have been able to observe it, where wholesale planning is carried out, the immediate effect has been such that the improved values mounted up faster than under ordinary circumstances and over a much larger area so that year by year there were vast new increases on which the normal taxation was more than sufficient to pay interest and sinking fund charges on the money spent to make the improvement. In other words, if you spend hundreds of millions of dollars over a vast territory like Boston, you ought to expect that the expenditure would stimulate values in every direction by stimulating the investments, so you would gain at least three times as much as the cost of these improvements.

Horrorizing to Politicians
I can imagine nothing in Boston more horrifying to the average politician than a proposition that might be made here with the soundest of judgment, keenest of vision and the best possible understanding of engineering developments, that we should increase our

The Indian Hill Development

A large manufacturing concern of Worcester desired to provide good dwellings for its men. The Indian Hill Company was incorporated under a State law which permits certain corporations to engage in the real estate business. Over a hundred acres were purchased by the company and today fifty-four houses, varying in price from \$2800 to \$4300 are occupied by the employees of the concern. A 10 per cent down payment and a twelve-year note to the company for \$1,000, besides a demand note, are the obligations of the buyer of one of these dwellings.

For the balance of the purchase price the purchaser gives two notes, one for \$1,000, payable in twelve years at 5 per cent, and another for the balance of the purchase price payable on demand with interest at 5 per cent, both notes being secured by a purchase money mortgage. The purchaser gives also a supplementary agreement to the effect that he will purchase in a co-operative bank five shares, and will continue payments thereon until his deposits shall have matured in the sum of \$1,000, which in Worcester banks, at the prevailing rate of interest, takes place in eleven years and ten months. This insures the payment of the twelve year note according to its terms.	years 18.50
Your monthly interest payment after 12 years 9.33	
Total loan \$3240.00	
Demand loan \$240.00	
Five per cent \$162.00 1-12 is \$13.50	
Five per cent \$112.00 1-12 is \$9.33	

The company agrees that any time during the twelve years, upon the death of the purchaser, it will accept the surrender value of his bank holdings at the time of his death in full satisfaction of the time note of \$1,000 and that the company will not make a demand upon the demand note so long as the purchaser is not in default under the terms of his mortgage or under the terms of his agreement relative to co-operative bank investment.

Schedule of Payment
The company gives each purchaser a schedule showing the required monthly payments. The following table illustrates the method of financing the purchase of an Indian Hill house:

Your total purchase price is \$3600.00
You have made a first payment of 350.00
You are borrowing on mortgage the balance... 3240.00

Purchaser Pays Taxes
Taxes, water rates and insurance are taken care of by the purchaser. The company encourages, in fact insists, that every prospective owner shall do his own business to the greatest degree possible. With Worcester's tax rate at \$20.50 the company expects the taxes on the Indian Hill lots to range between \$40 and \$50. Sewers, streets, lighting system, parkways and tree planting have all

This land with a later addition is now Elm Park. It has many pretty trees, a lagoon with fountains playing, many benches for rest and a band stand. Toward the west end is a wilder park called Hadwen, containing a pine grove on a knoll overlooking a small pond and a chalet for picnic parties. Green Hill Park, the largest in Worcester, has 500 acres and is used by many thousands annually. A large mansion house there is used for dances, card parties and other social and recreational purposes the year round. Over six thousand individuals availed themselves of the mansion during 1916. A nine-hole golf course for the public use is a feature of this park.

Outdoor basketball courts and tobogganing are popular with the younger generation. At Lake Park boating, canoeing, baseball and tennis likewise afford ample exercise.

Mr. Harry Worcester Smith, of the Board of Park Commissioners, has done a great deal to arouse the interest of all the people in the advantages and opportunities for healthful play offered by the playgrounds and parks. He believes that if the park department will educate the public in park administration and park affairs, the response by the people will be most appreciative.

Securing Cooperation
In May, 1916, the Board celebrated the opening of the season's sports by a banquet to which the users of the parks were invited. The ballroom in the Bancroft Hotel was hired for the occasion and prominent speakers were asked to lend their presence as honor guests. The price per plate for park patrons was made as low as it could be under the circumstances, so that all might be able to come. A live committee took

charge of the arrangements and decided on a program that struck a note of jovial informality. The program and menu cards were written up humorously, and many other ideas for lending color and interest to the banquet were adopted. Besides an excellent dinner, the participants were treated to good music and eloquent post-prandial speeches that had both purpose and "punch." An exhibition of trophies won by Worcester athletes, a grand march after supper, and four hours of dancing made a most agreeable end to an evening of genuine enjoyment. And in such a setting as this, the speeches which had been made by the Commissioners and others for the inculcation of civic ideals, for cooperation in and understanding of the aims and plans of the park commissioners, and for developing the possibilities of service afforded by the park department, were bound to have a telling effect.

The results proved this. Everyone who attended the banquet became a faithful ally of the park board. Cooperation could be secured easily anywhere—from civic organizations, commercial bodies, private concerns, citizens, city officials and others. Columns and columns of newspaper publicity were given to the park movement by the editors of the local sheets. The department of parks has taken its place among the vital interests of the citizens.

Last September, Mr. Smith and the other park commissioners entertained Theodore Roosevelt and a very prominent Worcester man at Lordville. Mr. Smith's home, Captains of Industry, men who have done much to make Worcester's reputation known the country over, sat down to discuss means of making the parks mean more to the citizens.

So far, little has been done in the way of city planning, but the progressive spirit of the people and the high per capita wealth would indicate that when planning is undertaken to provide for a survey of the downtown district, such an endeavor will meet with great success.

Another house on Indian Hill, showing lawn and tidy appearance of the yards. Many beautiful shade trees have been left in the process of building.

The amount due in twelve years is 1000.00
Balance secured by demand note is 2240.00
Your monthly interest during first 12 years will be 13.50
Your monthly payment to co-operative bank will be 5.00
Your total monthly payments during first 12

been undertaken by the company and the expense incurred upon the land and included in the prices above quoted. In due course of time the city of Worcester will probably accept the streets as public ways.

Worcester Parks Are Used
Worcester has the distinction of being the first city in the country to buy land for a public park. In 1854, 28 acres near the center of the city were bought for \$11,257.50.

PHILADELPHIA'S CIVIC DEVELOPMENT RAPID

Big Bond Issue Stimulated Civic Interest in the Quaker City—A Course for Other Cities to Follow—"Economy" Cry of Politicians Is Proven a False Alarm

By George Brewster Gallup

Philadelphia will always be hallooed to me. One reason is that tremendous flame of civic spirit which burst forth when the announcement was made that the citizens had voted at their spring election in May, 1916, upwards of \$114,000,000 of public loans for carrying out colossal improvements. Here was a great American municipality and the commonwealth cooperating to educate people in the belief that in the science of twentieth century improvements, it is possible for a city to spend any reasonable amount of money in order to produce an economic environment which is more thoroughly efficient and capable of producing results at less cost than is possible in cities which have grown up about us, and which are so full of old mistakes and new mistakes, obsolete, out-of-date machinery, old houses and buildings and old, narrow, inefficient streets and inefficient terminal systems.

Forget Expense
The fact that Philadelphia could, by a process of education, get its people to reject this age-old theory of great fear of expenditures was to me a great feat of pulling aside the curtain from the future, and showing what we shall be doing in Boston, and what will be done in other large cities sooner or later if there can only be found a group of idealists and enthusiasts, of the order of efficiency men, to mould that kind of thought.

People of Philadelphia have voted upwards of \$114,000,000 for modern engineering plans, together with a suitable and harmonious development of its entire civic center, which is the heart of the city, for the benefit of what—for the benefit of the people of Philadelphia.

phia, of course; to enable these people to stand forth free from the bonds of ignorance which have been welded about them by the inefficient thinking of our forebears and by persons who deliberately destroyed the fabric, the development of their city for their own advantage. What do you suppose the effect is going to be on Philadelphia? Doubtless when those plans are realized, it will make Philadelphia not only one of the finest cities in America, but one of the finest ports, industrial centers and commercial cities anywhere in the world. A city where the human spirit is freed and unfettered.

Stimulus to City
It is going to pour tremendous stimulus, not only upon people in Philadelphia, but upon the whole world, causing people with money, with imagination, with inventive ability, with foresight, with daring, to think of Philadelphia as the proper place to go in which to invest their money, their enterprise, rather than any other city in America. Philadelphia, if it shall carry out these plans with reasonable speed, will be in a better position even than Chicago or New York City, to realize some of the dreams of the modern man; in a better position to enable the average business man to go there and conduct almost any kind of a business more efficiently and at less expense than almost any other place on earth.

Horrorizing to Politicians
I can imagine nothing in Boston more horrifying to the average politician than a proposition that might be made here with the soundest of judgment, keenest of vision and the best possible understanding of engineering developments, that we should increase our

Supposing it worked out three times as much—supposing we should spend one hundred million dollars—and it takes at least 10 years to do it—it would mean the revolution of our docks, transportation system, playgrounds, parks, our sites for manufacturers and much of our housing. It would take these slum areas and put them to far better use by putting structures there that ought to be located there, turn these people to desirable housing sections, of which they have miles and miles in Philadelphia—it would shift this whole environment so as to make it logical, efficient, economic. It would represent a saving to the big manufacturing and retail interests far above what they have to spend today because the whole fabric would be more efficient. In New Orleans it has reduced the cost of trans-shipping cars from \$14 to \$2 to any part of the wharf system. In Boston, an expert says, it costs about 75c a ton to run freight through; if we had modern terminals as they have in some parts of the world, we could do it for 13c a ton.

What Boston Could Do
If we made these improvements, amounting to \$100,000,000 in Boston, look what a vast amount of capital would be seeking to float here and then the assessors, as they went round year after year and found there had flowed forth a great amount of initiative investing new capital, would have enough new assessments here to equal four or five times the amount we had spent. In Boston, today, in spite of the fact that we do not make large improvements year by year, the increase is anywhere from 25 to 30 to 50 millions of dollars. Do we take the taxation that increase in value and put it into improvements? Do we spend it carrying on the old ways when every dollar should be applied to making new improvements?

Increased Property Values
But, supposing you get three times the amount of property as the result of making improvements. Now taxation in Boston is about \$18 a thousand, and municipal bonds are about 4 p. c.; in other words, your taxation is about \$18 a thousand and the cost of your municipal bonds about \$40 a

thousand. If you get three times the amount of property by reason of making these improvements, you would have more than sufficient to pay the interest. There is a very neat relationship between taxation and interest. In other words, you take in \$18 a thousand in tax money; you have to pay out \$40 a thousand in interest, so you must have a little over three times enough money from taxation to pay the interest. Now that is more or less a constant factor, and we can almost bank on it. In other words, if we spend \$100,000,000, we would not have to tax the people another cent and we would not have to go into Socialism and we would not have to go into single tax; all we would have to do would be to make a plan and spend the money in this scientific fashion.

Philadelphia, the Slow
Think of \$114,000,000 and then think of Philadelphia. If you can as ever being a slow city; Philadelphia has always been called slow, but it has a kind of robust magnificent thinking which is now going to put Philadelphia in the forefront of us.

We don't have to talk about economy except in food; the most ignorant form of political philosophy that I know is to preach as most of our politicians do on economy. We want honesty; we want efficiency. We want to partake of this great movement which is flowing all over the world, take us out of the old sordid broken-down environment and give us something newer and better, and make it pay for itself.

The accompanying article was written after a visit to Philadelphia and was published in the Boston Advertiser.

The war and legislative as well as judicial action has intervened to delay the plans. Many feel that local improvements should be given up at this time. Others think that the municipal planning should be rushed as a measure of thorough fundamental preparation. Improvement of terminals and transportation, abatement of slums, better sanitation, public markets, reclaiming of waste land for agriculture, all these seem to be a wise use of surplus public funds and private capital. Especially now, increasing our cities scientifically ought to help America stand the strain, and win in this great contest.

WOMAN MANAGES SEVEN BUILDINGS

Says Intuition and Business Is a Practical Combination—Built Up Her Business Alone From Nothing

Woman's intuition and business—that is a practical combination, says Mrs. Nettie Emerson of San Francisco, according to the Chronicle.

Her opinion has weight, for she is the manager of seven buildings, with a total of 730 rooms. Two of these buildings are large down-town office structures, and two more are great apartment houses. She is one of the highest salaried women on the Pacific coast, and perhaps the first in America, to venture into the field of managing down-town office buildings.

Nor did she "fall into" her income of more than \$600 a month. She built up her business from nothing, and she did it alone. "When I first got into a building, intuition tells me whether to take it or not. There's something about the look and the atmosphere of the rooms that decides me," she said, chatting in her office. There was an earnest expression in her wide-apart blue eyes, eyes that are keen of course, but have lurking humor in them, and even more of a sort of tolerant understanding.

"It is the same way with tenants and with employees. I feel at the first glance whether they are the right ones or not. I place the rental prices by intuition too. Last week an owner, who was showing me through his building, asked me to guess at his rentals. I named them offhand by intuition. He said that I had named the rental he had settled on in every case."

She calls it intuition. These are some persons, however, who do say that intuition is just intelligence working so fast that no one can see the wheels go round. Sixteen years ago Mrs. Emerson found herself a widow without cap-

ital, and with a blind mother to take care of. Today, in spite of the fact that she was made penniless again by the great San Francisco fire of 1906, "left without a roof over my head," as she puts it, she conducts the business of these seven buildings, running six of them for five different owners, and leasing the seventh on her own account.

She has several hundred tenants, more than 100 physicians and dentists in a single building. Moreover, she "opened" all but two of the seven buildings. This means that she helps with the plans of the building, supervises the decoration and selects all the furnishings. From matters of elaborate drains in an office building to the choosing of Turkish rugs for apartment parlors range the duties of a manager.

"I started by renting rooms in my flat," she said. "Then, after a while, I rented a house, and let the rooms. Soon I took a larger house. After a few years, I took a small office building. Then I had a strange piece of luck, and got the large Emerson building—you can see the portal still standing on Sutter Street, near Jones."

One day, a man, who was looking for a manager for the big, new building, later to be named the Emerson, was talking with a woman, who scarcely knew Mrs. Emerson, but did know of her little victory of fact. "A woman who could do that ought to have tact enough to manage your building," she said.

So, Mrs. Emerson became manager. A tour of inspection, in which Col. Roosevelt was shown the many features of the park system, helped to impress the men with the needs and the advantages of these parks, and thus there was won over to the cause of the park administration, men who previously may not have appreciated the full significance of the movement for supplying greater opportunities of recreation to the citizens of Worcester.

One of the finest railroad stations in New England is in Worcester. It was erected in 1913 by the three chief railroads serving the city at a cost of approximately \$1,750,000. A large square on the north side of the station affords an open plaza about which other public buildings may be grouped in the future. On the Common, a tract of a little over four acres, stands the city hall. The very fact that it has open space around it makes it of much more artistic value than if it were surrounded on all sides by office buildings. Facing on the Common is the new Bancroft Hotel, which is the "Copley-Plaza" of Worcester. Transients find its appointments and service as fine as any in the country. Many conventions are held within its walls every year. It is one of the institutions that Worcester's citizens are proud of. Several of the churches and educational institutions are housed in imposing structures, as, for instance, Clark University and the Plymouth Congregational Church.

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ager, then leased the building herself—with her heart in her mouth at the venture—but filled it at once, and was on the high road to success, when the fire of 1906 demolished the building, and her other office building as well. She started over again, with two assets—her experience and the strong backing of previous tenants. And now she has made good a second time. Managing office buildings, the very thing most women never try, or even think of, is her first choice of building management. "Some of the physicians in this building have been my tenants for 12 and 14 years," she says, with pride. "A girl came to me the other day," she laughed, "and said she'd give me three months of her time if she could learn the business in that period. I couldn't teach it in that way. It's a matter of beginning in a small way, as I did, and working up gradually, getting experience as you go. These women who think they can start in at the top and make money, without knowing even about drains in a dentist's office, or where to get the best mahogany furniture, or how to tell an efficient elevator operator from a poor one—why, they are just building air castles."

SERVE LUNCHEON FOR THIRTEEN CENTS
CLEVELAND, O.—Girls in the Western Reserve University have figured out how a nourishing luncheon can be served at 13 1/2 cents per plate, in spite of the high cost of living. A few days ago Miss Mary E. Parker, head of the household administration department of the College for Women at the university, asked the girls in her freshman class to figure on such a luncheon. When everything was ready the experiment lunch was served in the department diningroom. At each plate was a card giving the cost of the luncheon 12 1/2 cents a plate, the number of calories to each portion, and the menu, which was as follows: Rice and cheese croquette with cream dressing, lettuce salad with French dressing and radish garniture, whole wheat rolls and cinnamon sherbet, cookies, coffee and milk.